

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

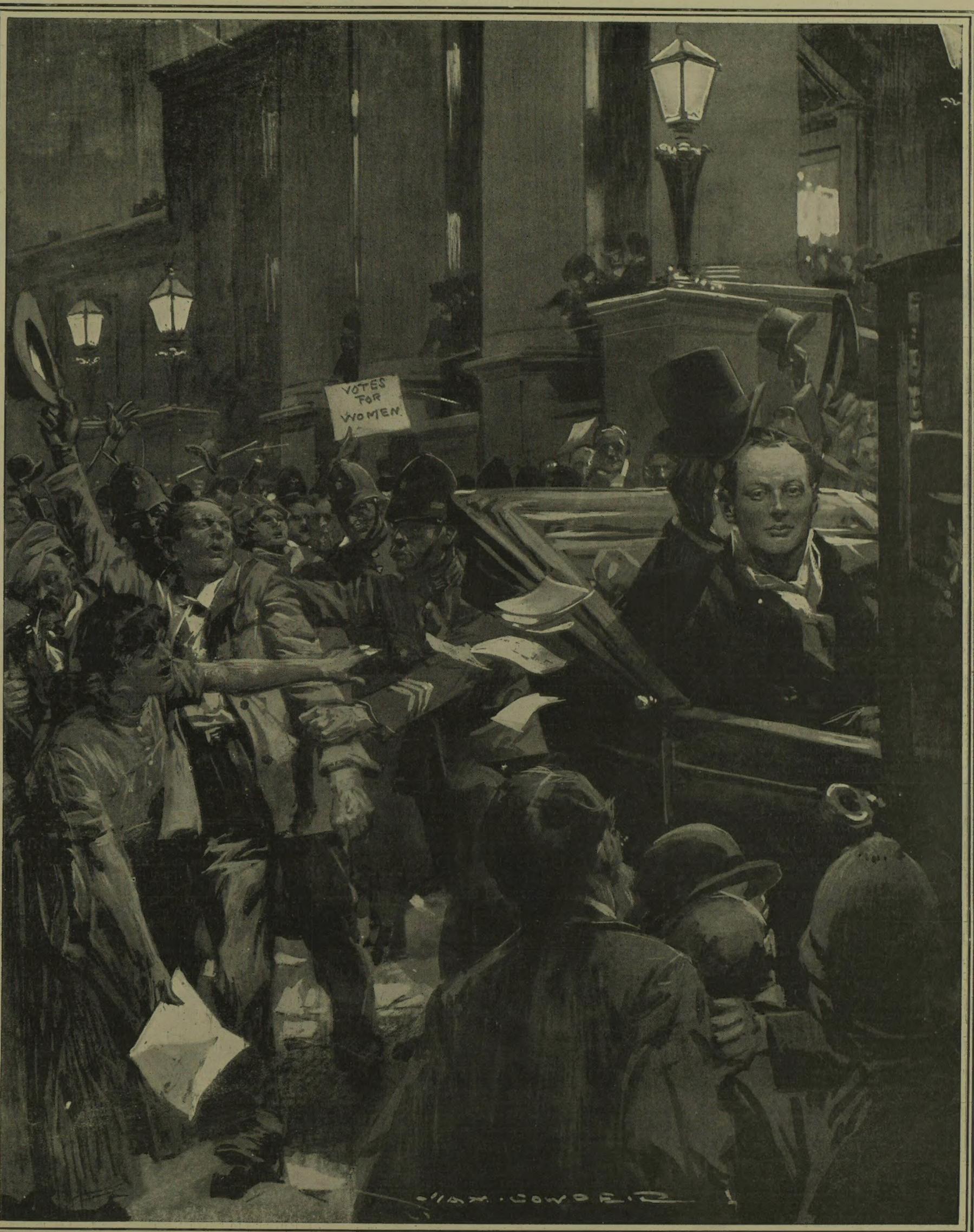
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SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908.

SIXPENCE.

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DUNDEE'S ENTHUSIASM: MR. CHURCHILL RETURNING TO HIS HOTEL AFTER THE DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN DUNDEE.

A scene of enthusiasm, unparalleled in the history of Dundee elections, followed the announcement of Mr. Winston Churchill's victory. When the new member left the Sheriff Court Buildings to return to his hotel, a crowd, delirious with delight, surrounded his motor-car, which had to be guarded by a score of police.

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[Second Impression.]

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[Fourth Impression.]

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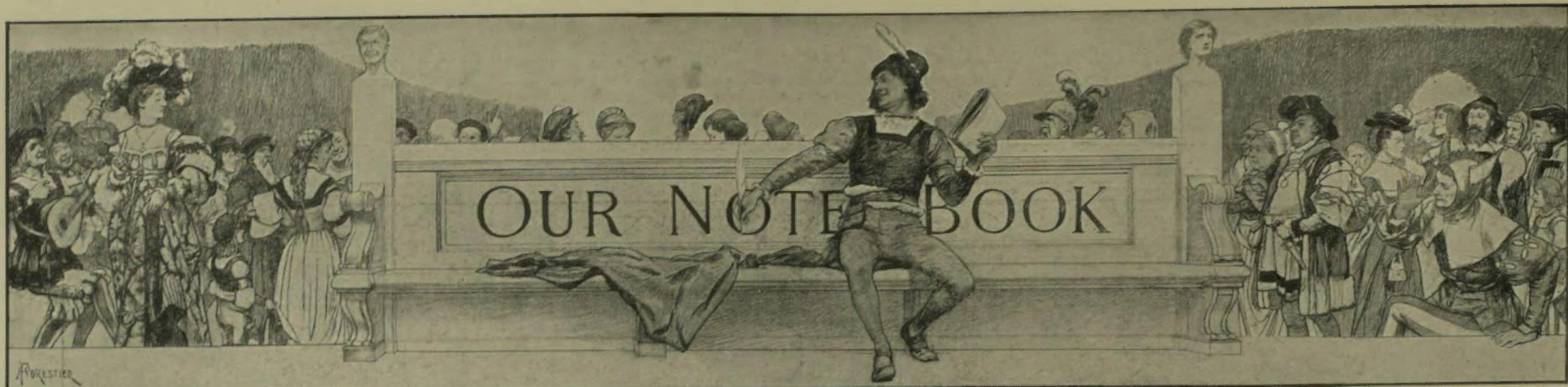
## FRENCH SAILORS AT WORK IN THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



PREPARING THE WAR PAVILION FOR THE MATERIAL BROUGHT BY A FRENCH CRUISER

The exhibits for the French War Pavilion in the Exhibition were brought over in a cruiser, which is now lying at the London Docks. All the material is being arranged by the French bluejackets, who go every day in the Tube to the Exhibition. The French cruiser has been berthed by the owner of a private dock who is greatly interested in France and Frenchmen.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is a great pity that people cannot leave well alone. For instance, I have always been in favour of Secular Education. The reason is obvious: I believe in a religion; and a man who believes in a religion disbelieves in bits of that religion. The pedantic way of putting it is that if once a thing is organic and living it cannot be divided without death. If you love the dog on the hearthrug, you don't like parts of him on the hearthrug. The more you want to find your wife in the dining-room the less (as a rule) you want to find half your wife in the dining-room. Half a wife is not better than no marriage; it is worse, because it is being a widower instead of a bachelor. Therefore, anything that has in it a centre of being and a circulation of strength cannot be cut up. To teach children only the first elements of religion is like reading children only the first chapters of a detective story. It is cruelty to children. The last chapters of a detective story are necessary in order to make any sense of the first. And religion differs from philosophy exactly in this: that religion is a detective story, in the sense that its secret is not only satisfying, but also startling. To break into the middle of a thing like that and say it must stop at page five is exactly like breaking into the middle of a romance, or of a riddle, or of an anecdote, or of a practical joke. In all cases you are cutting the thing off at a point before you have come to the point of it. You are making the thing immortal before it really exists. You are justifying the thing just before it has justified itself.

Well, I know I cannot teach all my religion to all English children; I also know that in the present intellectual divisions it would be wicked to try. Therefore, I am content that none of my religion should be taught, except in so far as I am able to teach it myself in smoking-rooms, on the tops of omnibuses, in newspapers and public-houses. But as I say, people will not leave well alone. And instead of the thing called Secular Education, which anybody can understand, there comes along an extraordinary thing called Moral Instruction, which nobody could stand for a week. I have just received a long, elaborate, and very able document from the Moral Instruction League, describing what they conceive to be a complete system of sensible education in ethics; a scheme of ethics to which everyone assents and which can therefore be substituted for the moralities of all the creeds. It is supposed to represent the morality in which all men agree. And really, I do not think I ever read a document with which I disagreed so much. I do not mean at all that it is an exceptionally silly document; in many ways it is exceptionally capable. The only mistake in it is the mistake (as I freely admit), of almost all the enterprising educationalism of our day. That mistake is simply that all the people who think about education never seem to think about children. I solemnly assure the reader that I have read whole books about education written by intellectual people with great ingenuity; and I can only describe the effect on my mind by some kind of wild parallel. It felt as if I were reading a book called "How to Breed Horses," and it was all written like this: "Many people can enjoy the sweet voices of the horses singing at daybreak who nevertheless know little of the way they build their nests; and who (when they have tamed them) will often neglect to clean out their cages and be content merely with occasionally smoothing their feathers." One could only come to a sort of blear-eyed conclusion that the man was not talking about horses at all. Exactly in the same way many modern educational documents, including this one, strike me as not being either bad for children or good for children. They are not about children. The man who wrote them has obviously not the most

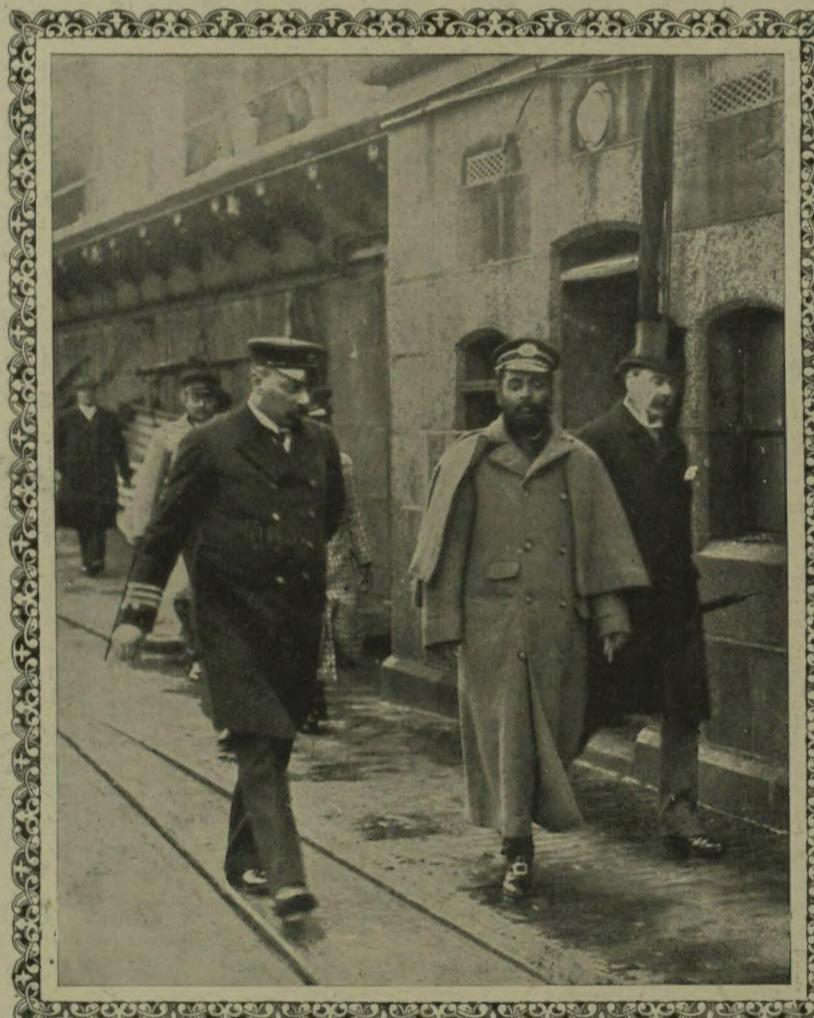
glimmering idea of what a child is like. To take the most obvious point, they all talk as if the child stood still to be educated. They talk as if the government of your home were entirely concerned with what you should do with the children. A great deal of it is concerned with the desperate question of what the children will do with you. They talk of giving this or that final touch to the shape of the child's will, as if the child had no will of his own. They talk of forming the child's mind as if the child had not formed his own mind and did not know his own mind uncommonly well. A child is weaker than a man if it comes to a fight or to knowledge of the world; but there is nothing to show that the child is weaker in will or in desire. You come away from a modern educational work with the feeling that you

the biggest complexity has to be used to produce even the smallest result. We have to think so much about the exercises that bring courage, or the manure that grows lilies. It is natural, therefore, that in us there arises, and has always arisen, the danger of dreary and detailed ethics, of routine and humbug, of mere negative morality. It is right to say to a sad and civilised man: "Oh, think a little less about laws and a little more about life!" But there is no sense at all in saying this to children. Children have more life than we have; the only thing they lack is law. Children feel the whiteness of the lily with a graphic and passionate clearness which we cannot give them at all. The only thing we can give them is information—the information that if you break the lily in two it won't grow again. We need not teach them

the good of admiring the lily; the only thing we can teach them is the evil of uprooting it. We need not teach them to admire courage; they do admire courage. We can only teach them that certain things, such as the disgusting process of being washed, are in the long run found to increase that quality. But the man who wrote these words had not really got children in his mind at all. He was not thinking of an age which keenly feels the beauty but does not know the peril of living. He was thinking of our own generation, which, in a dirty, pessimistic period, has blasphemously underrated the beauty of life and cravenly overrated its dangers. He was thinking of Schopenhauer; he was preaching against suicide to a person whose only possible death would come through his extravagant love of life. The child does not fall into pessimism; he falls into the pond.

There is another mistake made by these educationists which always appears in their documents, and which appears in this document of the Moral Instruction League. There are always constant allusions to the idea of progress, the idea of training people to be reformers, the idea of teaching them to teach something other than what they have learned—some new truth as it is called. This is insanely unsuitable for children. A child wants to know the fixed things, not the shifting ones. He enjoys the sea, not the tides. He enjoys beauty, not fashion. There is no particular point in telling him (at the age of five) to invent a new fashion in hats; if he learns to take his hat off in the drawing-room it is as much as can be expected of the poor little brute. He cannot decently be expected to learn to respect humanity (which is often a hard thing to do) and at the same moment

to learn to improve it. Yet these programmes of ethical instruction are full of the recurrent idea of novelty, of innovation, of the search after truth. What has a child to do with the search after truth? The most you can ask from a child is that he should tell the truth he does know: not that he should look for the truth he does not. But in these books and pamphlets, page after page, in a hundred elusive ways, is struck this same note: that the child must be progressive, that he must conceive morality as reform, that he must look for beautiful modern changes—in short, that he must teach his grandmother how to suck eggs. Now, I am far from denying that, in the contact between the child and the grandmother, both have a great deal to learn. On the whole, I think the child has more to give the grandmother. But it is the essence of a child that he should give what he has to give unconsciously: it is the essence of a grandmother (it sounds a rather awful substance), it is the essence of a grandmother that she should give it consciously, out of the clear cunning of years. In other words, I do object to the child teaching his grandmother. I do not object to the grandmother learning from the child.



OUR DISTINGUISHED INDIAN VISITOR: HIS HIGHNESS THE DEWAN OF NEPAL LANDING FROM THE "INVICTA" AT DOVER.

[SEE "PERSONAL"]

have been putting together little pieces of different-coloured clay until you have made the image or statuette of a small child. You come away from having to do with a small child with the sense of having been wrestling with gigantic angels and gigantic devils, with the first eddy of evil as it enters the universe and the first cataract of innocence as it comes from God.

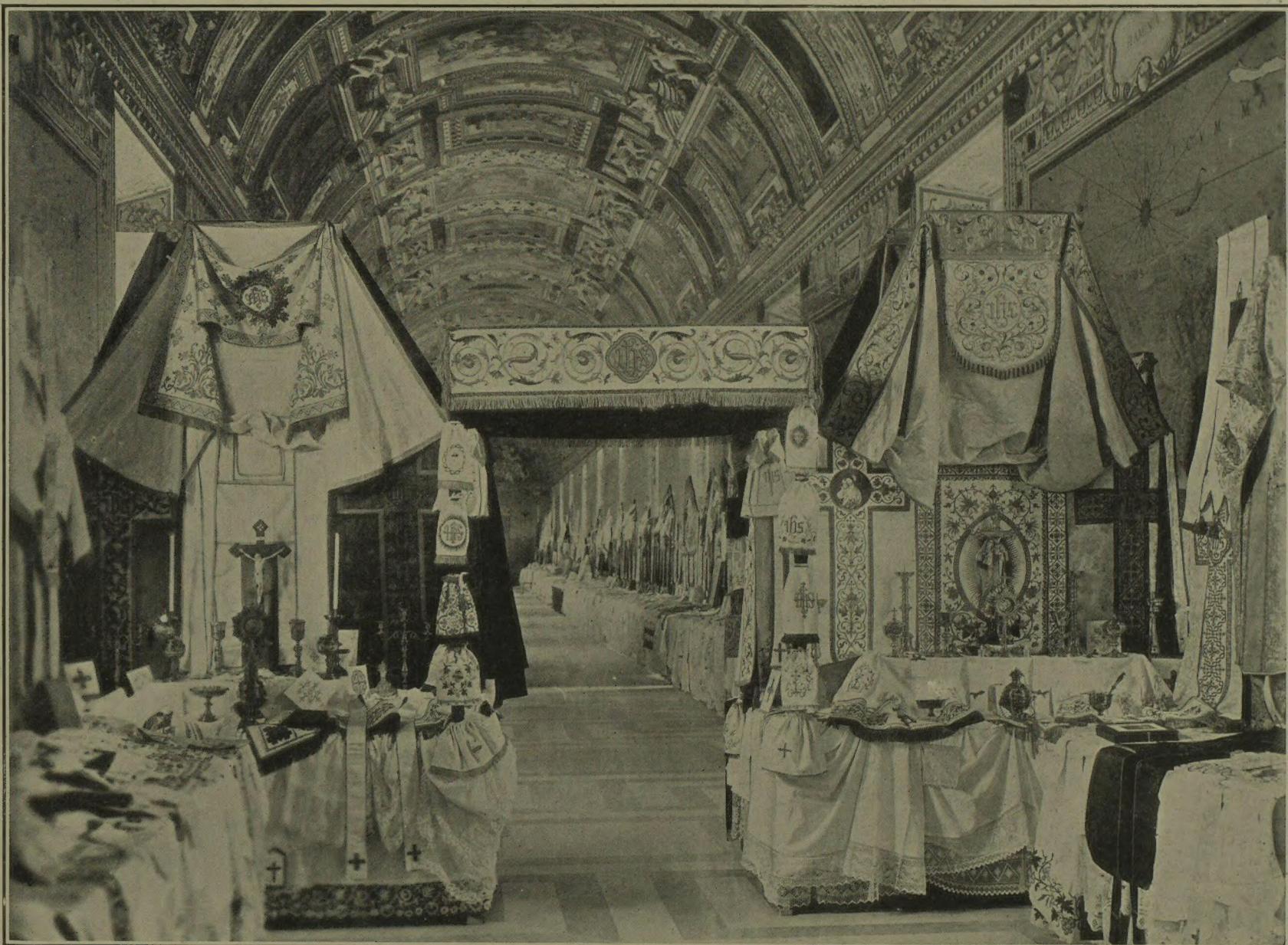
But these educationists can neither understand where children are better than we, nor where they are worse. I take one instance out of this universal panacea of the Moral Instruction League. It says in this publication that moral education should consist less in the pointing out of moral evils or dangers than in the making attractive of the ideals of good. Now I only want to point out that this is a sentiment uttered without any sort of reference to children at all. The man who wrote it was a grown man, thinking only of grown men and of their peculiar conditions in our community. As a warning to the modern adult the phrase has its value. We, who are mature and wicked, have constantly to be reminded that beauty is beauty, that kindness is kindness, that courage is lovable, or that lilies are white. We have to run a huge machine of society, in which

## CHRISTENDOM'S GIFTS TO THE POPE IN HONOUR OF HIS JUBILEE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.

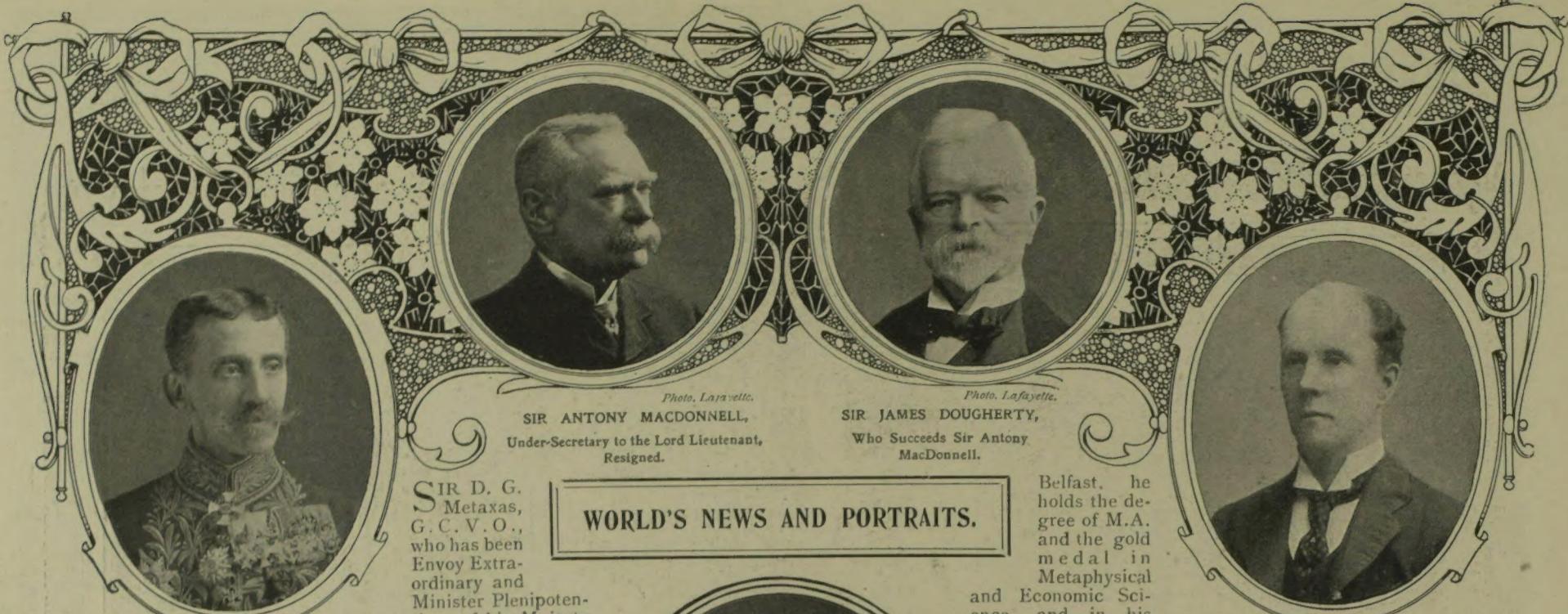


A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PONTIFICAL VESTMENTS: THE POPE'S PRESENTS IN THE MAP GALLERY OF THE VATICAN.



ANOTHER PART OF THE GALLERY WITH THE EXHIBITION OF THE POPE'S PRESENTS.

The Pope has been celebrating the fiftieth year of his priesthood, which he attained on March 20 last. His Holiness has received missions of congratulation from all Christendom, and has received gifts which number many thousands. Most of the presents consist of exquisitely wrought vestments, and there are also crucifixes, pictures, and sacred things for the church service.



*Photo, Lafayette.*  
SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL,  
Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant,  
Resigned.

*Photo, Lafayette.*  
SIR JAMES DOUGHERTY,  
Who Succeeds Sir Antony  
MacDonnell.

### WORLD'S NEWS AND PORTRAITS.

*Photo, Lafayette.*

SIR D. G. METAXAS,  
Greek Minister at St. James's, appointed to Rome.

reign in Rome. He does not go to the Eternal City for the first time, for he has held a minor appointment in the Greek Legation there. He has also seen diplomatic service in Constantinople, Berlin, and Belgrade, and was concerned with the negotiations for delimiting the new Græco-Turkish frontiers. His Excellency is a very popular man in London Society and a member of many London clubs.

Mr. J. J. Duveen, who has offered to present a new wing, consisting of five rooms, to the Tate Gallery, is one of the heads of the firm of Bond Street art-dealers (whose head started life as a working blacksmith) and is now a man of enormous wealth, with the reputation of being one of the finest connoisseurs in Europe. It will be remembered that Mr. J. J. Duveen presented to the Tate Gallery some time ago Sargent's fine picture of Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth.

Mr. Charles Cameron Kingston, ex-Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth Cabinet, and for many years Premier of South Australia, has died in Adelaide, where he was born, some fifty-seven years ago. Mr. Kingston, who was admitted to the Bar in 1873, was a staunch advocate of Social Reform, and had a profound belief in Protection. For some years he was Attorney-General, and became acting Premier in 1892, when he represented the South Australian House of Assembly as one of their delegates to the Sydney Federation Convention.

Sir Antony MacDonnell, whose name has been so prominently before the public of late, has been Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland since 1902. Educated at Queen's College, Galway, he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1865, and has been Chief Commissioner in Burma and the Central Provinces, acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. He is a man of very considerable attainments, and, if he has not escaped criticism in his responsible office, it must be remembered that to hold any office at all in the distressed country is to court the censure of one class or another of the patriots who have no use for officials. It will be remembered



*Photo, Elliott and Fry.*  
THE LATE DEAN BARLOW,  
Of Peterborough.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEWAN OF NEPAL,  
Now Visiting England.

*Photo, Elliott and Fry.*  
THE LATE MR. C. C. KINGSTON,  
Ex-Prime Minister of South Australia.

that Sir Antony played a prominent part in facilitating the progress of Mr. Wyndham's Land Act. It is probable that he will pass now to the House of Lords.

Sir J. Brown Dougherty, who succeeds Sir Antony MacDonnell as Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is promoted from the office of Assistant Under-Secretary. He is Clerk of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, and has been Deputy-Keeper of the Privy Seal since 1895. Educated at Queen's College,

Belfast, he holds the degree of M.A. and the gold medal in Metaphysical and Economic Science, and in his student days was Senior Scholar of the University in Logic, Metaphysics, and Political Economy. Sir James has been a Professor of Logic and English at Magee College, Londonderry, a member of the Educational Endowments Commission, and a Commissioner of Education.

By the death of Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, diplomacy loses one of its most brilliant disciples and the Royal Family is deprived of the service of a trusted and honoured servant. Sir Alexander, who was educated at Rugby under Dr. Temple, entered the Diplomatic Service in 1876, and has played a part in important work in St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Eastern Roumelia, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Vienna, and Paris. From 1897 to 1901 Sir Alexander acted as Minister Resident of Dresden, and on King Edward's accession he was appointed a Groom-in-Waiting. A great linguist, master of seven languages, a great sportsman, and a scholar of no mean attainments, Sir Alexander leaves many friends to mourn his sudden end.

The Very Rev. W. H. Barlow, Dean of Peterborough, died at the Deanery on Sunday morning after a brief illness. A scholar and exhibitioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, William Hagger Barlow was ordained in 1858, and graduated M.A. two years later. He served the Church in Bristol, Oxford, Islington, Clapham, and Liverpool, and was Prebendary of Holborn in St. Paul's Cathedral for three years from 1898. Under Dean Barlow's direction, the restoration of the transepts and west front of Peterborough Cathedral was completed.

Captain George Robert Mansell, M.V.O., who has been appointed to the command of the King's new yacht, entered the service some seven-and-twenty years ago, was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1902, and to the rank of Captain last year.

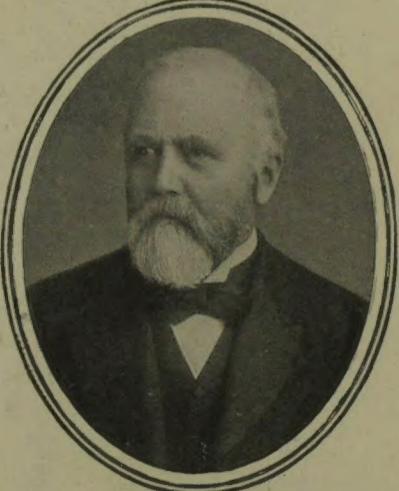
Mr. James Alexander Campbell, who died on Saturday last in London, was the eldest brother of the late Prime Minister, and for many years a leading figure in Scotland's public life. Educated at Glasgow University, he started his life in the service of the great house of J. and W. Campbell and Co., and retired from business in 1876. His Parliamentary life started some four years later, when he was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest as representative of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen. He and his more distinguished brother were on the opposite sides of the House, but their differences were merely political. Their father was a Conservative, their uncle a Radical, and the two brothers carried on the tradition of political disagreement.

The Prime Minister of Nepal, his Excellency Major-General Maharajah Sir Chandra Shun Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, who was received by King Edward at Buckingham Palace on Monday last, is said to be one

*Photo, Adèle.*  
THE LATE SIR A. CONDIE STEPHEN,  
Eminent Diplomatist.



*Photo, Russell.*  
CAPTAIN G. R. MANSELL,  
To Command the King's New Yacht.



*Photo, Bassano.*  
THE LATE RT. HON. J. A. CAMPBELL, P.C.,  
Brother of the late Ex-Premier.

of the most remarkable men in a country of which we know little or nothing. Although the Prime Minister is not the ruler of Nepal *de jure*, he is *de facto*, and it may be said that Nepal's present Minister is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, whose attitude towards this country is in every way satisfactory. It will not be forgotten that Nepal supplies our Indian Army with those splendid men, the Gurkhas, to whom we have been indebted in many a hard-fought campaign. During his stay in town the Maharajah resides at Mortimer House, Belgrave Square, as the guest of the British Government.

**The King at Chester.** For the first time since the visit of William III. in 1690, Chester has had the honour of a visit from a reigning Sovereign. On May 12 the King, on his way to stay with the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall, visited the ancient city and was received by the Mayor and Corporation. The Mayor presented an address of welcome, to which the King replied at considerable length.



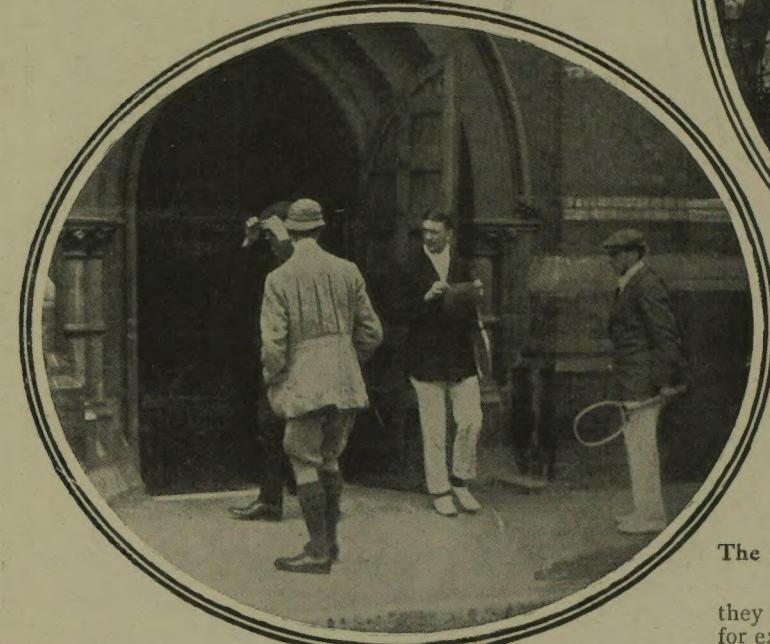
A HEINE STATUE TO BE REMOVED  
BY THE KAISER.

In the grounds of the Achilleion at Corfu is a temple with a statue to Heine. The Kaiser intends to remove this monument, and to erect in its place a chapel in memory of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, to whom the Achilleion formerly belonged.

**The Sedition in India.** The grounds of Manicktola House, Calcutta, have been searched by the police, and they find that the place was at once a storage for explosives, and an institution for the training

may have had in times past to consider political problems sanely, and regard themselves as martyrs to a righteous cause. It is hard to deal with people of this mental calibre, but it is to be hoped that the authorities will deal out the strictest justice to the anarchists, and will not hesitate to punish severely those preachers of sedition and violence whose valour never strays beyond the printed sheet. It must not be forgotten that mercy in the East is regarded as a form of cowardice.

**Parliament.** With the arrival of Mr. Churchill—no longer an Under-Secretary, but a Cabinet Minister—the Treasury Bench was complete on Monday. The members of the Government looked very pleased with themselves. Fortune had begun to shine on them again. The initiation of an old-age pension scheme and the reduction of the sugar duty, which Mr. Asquith announced in a masterly Budget speech, had proved popular among Liberals, and was received in an en-



A CHURCH SERVICE FOR ATHLETES  
AT ST. ANDREW'S, SURBITON.

The Rev. J. C. McDonnell has inaugurated early Sunday morning services for sportsmen in St. Andrew's Church, Surbiton. The services are supported by the vicar and a committee drawn from the local athletic clubs.

His Majesty said he had not forgotten his connection, as Earl of Chester, with one of the most interesting of cities. The traditions of loyalty and affection to the Sovereign of this country, which have been handed down to the citizens from the most ancient times, were, his Majesty felt sure, cherished by them to-day with as much warmth as at any time of past history. The King regretted that the time at his disposal did not permit him to revisit the beautiful buildings of the city, its splendid cathedral, and the many interesting memorials of bygone days which attract visitors from all parts of the world. His Majesty was grateful for the citizens' appreciation of his efforts in the cause of peace. These efforts, the King assured them, would not cease, nor would he spare any labour to enhance the welfare of the country they all held dear. His Majesty concluded by saying that he would long remember the cordial welcome he had met with that day. The King then left the railway-station and drove through gaily decorated streets to the Overleigh lodge entrance to Eaton Park, as far as which the royal carriage was accompanied by an escort of the



RIFLES AS TENT-POLES: AN INGENIOUS NEW DEVICE.

The tent is supported by three rifles, into the muzzles of which are fitted extending telescopic rods.

of conspirators in the use of bombs. In short, the Manicktola House has been a school of revolutionary anarchism, where a scheme was being hatched to divide the whole of our Indian Empire into districts, each of which was to be worked by appointed



THE NEW ALBERT HALL AT NOTTINGHAM:  
LAYING THE CITIZENS' STONE.

On May 7 the foundation-stone of the new Albert Hall in Nottingham was laid by the Mayor. The Hall, which is to be erected at a cost of £32,000, will replace the building which was burnt down in 1905. It will hold 2650 people.

courageous manner even by the Labour members, who were grateful for cheaper sugar, and hopeful that the pension scheme might be made more generous in the future. Probably the satisfaction of the Liberals was increased by their belief that they had dished a section of their opponents. The Nationalists in turn were pleased by the second reading of their Bill for the repeal of the Crimes Act and by the large majority for the Irish Universities Bill. Few of the English Nonconformists opposed this measure, although Ulster Protestants fiercely denounced it as a concession to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Birrell was, as he said, "made happy" by a speech in support of the Universities Bill from Sir Edward Carson, a personal friend who rarely agrees with him on Irish affairs. The House was interested to note that Mr. Haldane took part in the debate on the Scottish Education Bill, and also on Mr. Birrell's project. He had not the same opportunities in "C.-B.'s" time, but perhaps he was too much occupied then by his own department. There is some curiosity as to whether Mr. Churchill will be encouraged to intervene in debate on subjects outside the



THE STONE SIGN OF THE BELL AND DRAGON.

Photo. Brown.



A ROMAN SCULPTURED STONE.

Photo. Brown

The sign was presented to the Museum by Messrs. Corbyn Stacey and Co., on whose former premises at 7, Poultry, it was found in 1864. The sign of the Bell and Dragon was common in Old London, and may have arisen from the story of Bel and the Dragon. The second sculptured stone was found in Duke Street, Aldgate, just within the line of the Roman and mediaeval wall of London, and on the site of the Priory of Holy Trinity. The subject is said to be baptism by immersion, but the absence of an officiating priest makes this theory rather doubtful.

Earl of Chester's Imperial Yeomanry. Eaton Hall was reached about 6.45. To-day (Friday, the 15th) his Majesty had set apart for a visit to Hawarden and the inspection of St. Deiniol's Library, founded by Mr. Gladstone.

graduates who were to preach the revolutionary propaganda, and instruct active anarchists in the skilled use of their horrible weapons. The men who have been arrested seem to have lost any capacity they

Board of Trade. Meantime he is basking in notoriety and in the congratulations of friends. On Monday almost every Liberal and Nationalist seemed eager to shake hands with the new Scottish member.

## REAL TURTLING: RACING ON LIVE TURTLES AT THE HAMBURG "ZOO."

DRAWN FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



CHILDREN RIDING GIANT TORTOISES AT HAGENBECK'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, HAMBURG.

In Hagenbeck's famous Zoological Gardens in Hamburg there is a collection of giant tortoises on which children are allowed to ride. Each child carries a stick with a lettuce fastened to the end, and dangles the dainty in front of the tortoise's nose. The creature goes forward as quickly as he can, in the hope of overtaking the salad. Sometimes he does manage to catch hold of it. Children

who are clever at managing their mounts get up tortoise-races. The start must be a difficult matter, and would still further puzzle the sportsmen who have lately discussed the starting-gate. It is amusing to remember that the Hon. Walter Rothschild, the great zoologist, was once photographed riding a tortoise in this way. Mock turtle-riding can now be enjoyed at Earl's Court.

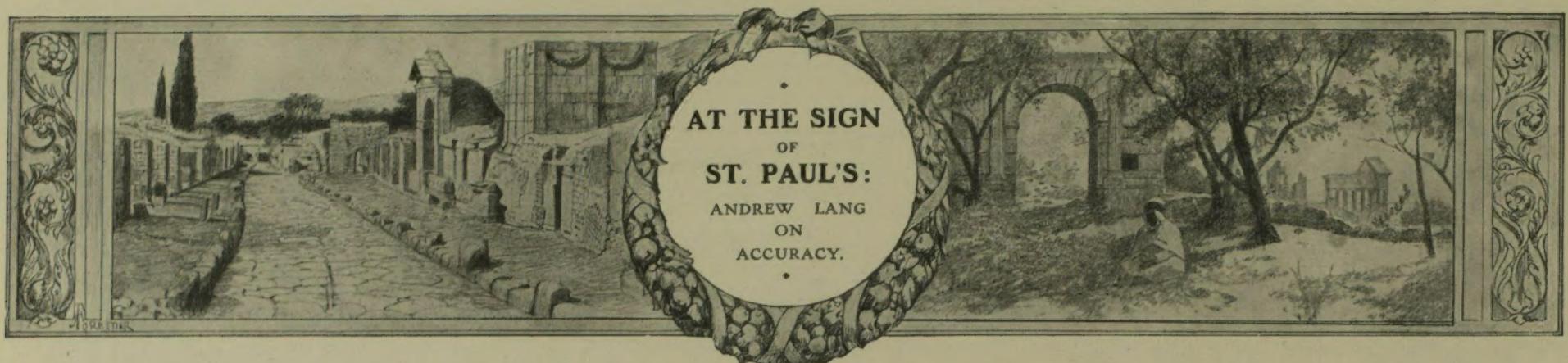
## MOCK TURTLING: A NEW AMUSEMENT AT EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



RIDING THE TURTLE: A DIFFICULT FEAT FOR VISITORS AT EARL'S COURT.

One of the new sensations of the season at the Hungarian Exhibition is a turtle hippodrome. Within the Bostock Jungle is an arena with a smooth floor, on which model turtles run a very uncertain course on castors. The rider stands on the turtle's back and supports himself by a pair of reins. It is impossible to forecast the movement of the turtle, and the riders perform all sorts of unexpected evolutions.



"A LITTLE more accuracy, Mr. Lang!" These words were the last which a great scholar, Professor Lushington of Glasgow, addressed to me from the professorial chair. I have tried to approach his standard, but have never succeeded.

In a recent number, I made a very healthy double-barrelled mistake. Speaking of an amusing book, published by Mr. Lane, concerning the financial exploits of Sir John Kinnersley—exploits worthy of a pacific Raffles—I attributed the work to "Mr. Yorke-Davies." That gentleman must have been surprised, perhaps indignant, if he "came for to hear of it." The author is Mr. A. Fox-Davies, and I hope that this time I have the proper names correctly. The book beguiled for me two afternoons of deluge in a club on the storm-vexed shores of St. Andrews bay, and I wrote about it from memory, not verifying my reference.

Perhaps I actually read the author's name wrongly. That sort of hallucination haunted my boyhood. I would construe the Greek words which I saw on the page, but they were not the words which my master saw there.

I am a worthless witness! Within the present week I very nearly put my foot into it, through a hallucination. I entered a room, in which there were two persons, in the light of noonday. One of them turned on me features and a complexion (rosy) with which I am very familiar. They are marked features. Presently the other person left the room, and I turned to my rosy friend, with words on my lips concerning a third person, who was not present when I entered.

Mercifully, I looked again. The person still in the room was that third person, whose features and complexion were totally unlike those of the being whom I had seen when I entered the room. I did not say what I was going to say, words inoffensive but inappropriate in a high degree. I cannot account for this kind of thing. It did not come of expectation, for the person whom I saw on first entering the room was not the person whom I expected to see, but the other, who, in fact, was really present. In all ways the two were entirely unlike each other.

This kind of mistake renders me suspicious and valueless as a witness in a court of law, and pretty cheap as a writer of history. Happily, I not uncommonly find myself out, just in time, by a kind of compensating balance of luck. Lately I wrote a

criticism touching on a great French historian, now dead. I corrected the proof-sheet, and directed it to an editor. My point was that the deceased historian was wrong when he said that certain prisoners were taken in a battle long ago. "They were culled like flowers," I said, "in church," and I quoted their own statement—"en la ville de Maxey nous estions à la prière."

It seemed all right. But, having nothing to do, I picked up the volume containing the legal document in which the prisoners described their misfortune, and lit

that he was playing in Spain with a young Catholic student of Divinity, who hit his ball into a forest of thistles. He sought for it sorrowfully, for golf-balls are expensive in Spain, Tariff Reform being the rule in that country. At last the player bethought him of St. Anthony of Padua, that great finder of things lost. On his watch-chain the young man wore a bronze cross dedicated to St. Anthony, or mixed up with him somehow. Detaching the cross he threw it high into the jungle of thistles; while my friend marked where it fell, went up to it, and found the lost ball lying within a few inches of the bronze cross.

It is complained that Protestants poach, as it were, on the kindness of St. Anthony by praying to him, heretics though they be. Perhaps these Protestants do not know that, if their prayers are granted and the lost object is found, they ought to contribute money to St. Anthony's good works of charity, just as they pay something for their lost umbrellas at Scotland Yard. That is the rule; let us hope they will observe it.

Some historians are not so lucky as I was in detecting their own blunders before it is too late. In reading a book of more than six hundred pages on the "Voices and Visions of Jeanne d'Arc," a book by the chanoine Dunand, I found him saying that Charles VII. was crowned at Rouen. As the English held that town in force, he might as well have said that the French King was crowned at Westminster. He also declared that Jeanne mentioned her visions of saints to her confessor—whereas it was made a strong point against her that, by her own statement, she mentioned them to no person whatever. Next, the learned Canon said that she certainly mentioned the voice and visits of St. Michael to a clerical commission of inquiry at Poitiers. But she said not a word about St. Michael.

However, the most imperial cropster has been come by M. Anatole France. He assures us that, when Jeanne was being bullied to recant her beliefs in her Voices: "The Voices rose up to her, insistent—

by chance on the words—"nous y estions à la prière, perde et aveu de Durand de Saint Dyei."

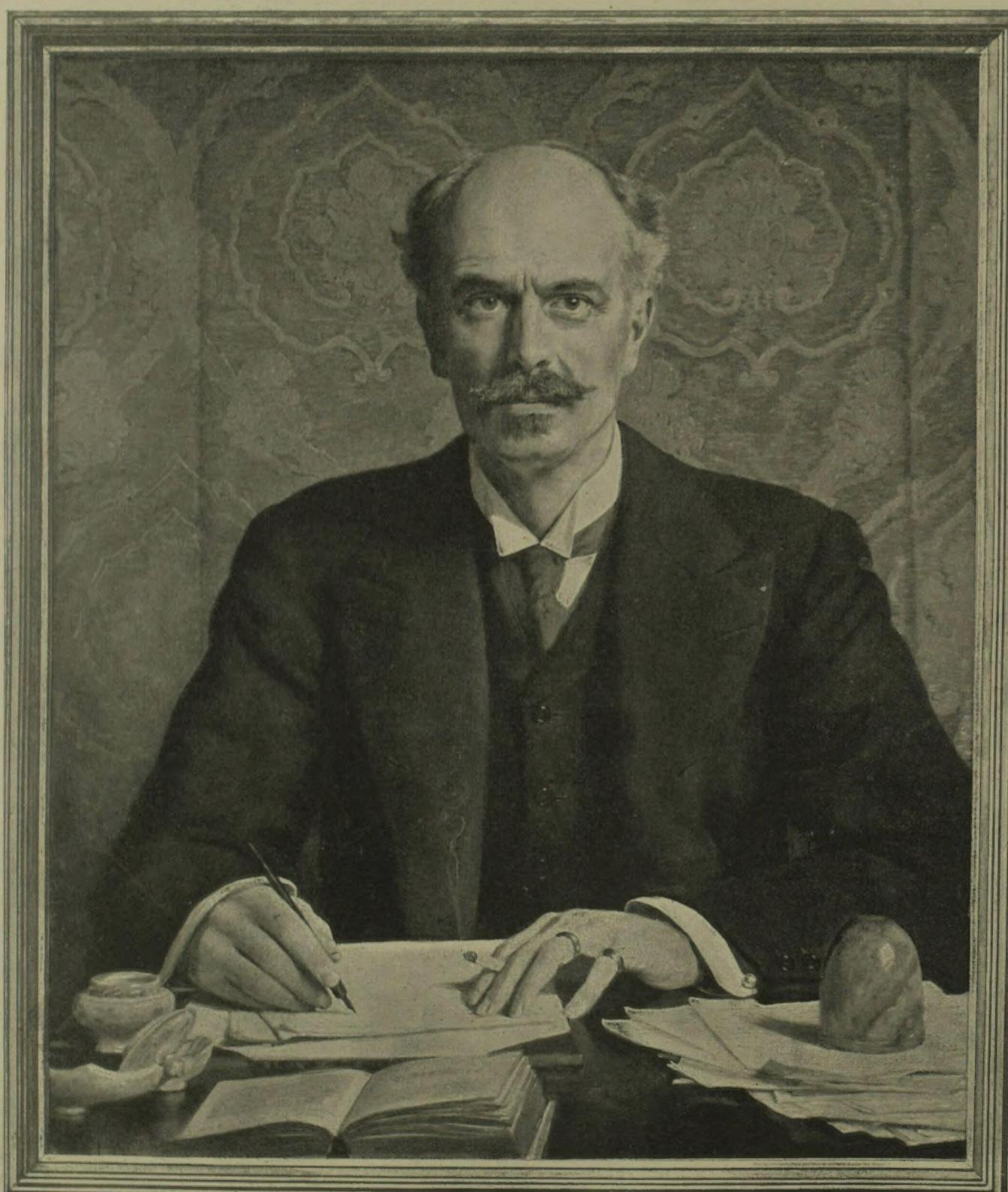
They were not in church, they were in the town "at the prayer of . . . Durand de Saint Dyei," their leader. It was I who made the blunder, not the learned and defunct historian. By happy chance my parcel had not been posted.

I say "chance" so as not to offend Rationalists. Who knows what is chance? A golfer told me lately

Jeanne was being bullied to recant her beliefs in her Voices: "The Voices rose up to her, insistent—

"Jeanne, we are so sorry for you! You must recant all that you have said, or we must hand you over to the secular justice." With more of the same sort.

This is news to most people. On examining the authority cited I find that it was not the Voices, but a preacher who made some of the remarks.



MR. MAURICE HEWLETT: FROM THE PORTRAIT IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY BY THE HON. JOHN COLLIER.

Mr. Hewlett's new novel, "The Spanish Jade," has just been published by Messrs. Cassell and Co.

A GREAT ACTRESS'S DAUGHTER IN MR. PINERO'S NEW PLAY.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.



MISS STELLA CAMPBELL, WHO PLAYS HELEN THORNHILL IN "THE THUNDERBOLT," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Miss Stella Campbell is the daughter of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. She has played with her mother in America. The drawing is No. 14 of our series of theatrical portraits.

## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## THE HIGHER APES.

VISITORS to zoological gardens are naturally greatly attracted by the denizens of the monkey-house. Whether or not the attractiveness of this particular section of the menagerie is due to the development of an interest in "our poor relations" may be left an open question, but that the near caricature, if so I may express it, of humanity presented by the ape tribes exercises a certain fascination for us, is a highly probable suggestion. Nor can it well be otherwise. We are bound to display a larger interest in creatures whose structure is admittedly nearer our own than that of other animals, and whose ways, in addition, very closely approximate in many respects to those of humanity. But even a superficial glance at the tenants of a monkey-house reveals grades and differences in ape-society. There is an aristocracy of monkeyhood, as there are represented the lower classes of the ape-population, and differences exist likewise in the personal characteristics we are accustomed to rely upon for the proper classification of the members of an animal family.

For example, the little Capuchin monkeys, whose cry is a species of whistling of plaintive kind, and which can twist their tails round a fixed object, represent a New World species, a group with broad noses, and represented by the spider monkeys and other species. From the shape of the nose the naturalist has dubbed these American monkeys by the name of "Platyrrhines." The Old World apes show nostrils which look downwards, and are obliquely cut in the head as it were. These are called "Catarhine" apes. Variations in the teeth arrangement, in brain-development, and other points, are to be noted when these two main families of the ape-stock are intimately scrutinised, and between the members of the Old World section, as we shall see, there are also to be discerned variations in characters, some of which tend to place their possessors among the higher classes of the monkey populace. Madagascar is the typical home of a certain family of creatures known as "lemurs." These were formerly classified as a branch of the ape-tribe, but they are more properly relegated to a special group constituted by themselves alone. Probably they represent a very ancient quadruped-stock, whose only monkey-like character is to be found in their hands. The lemurs are the "Madagascar cats" of sailors, a description which not inaptly describes their feline appearance.



THE HANDS OF A CHILD REVEALED BY THE X-RAYS, SHOWING THE INCOMPLETE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WRIST-BONES.

## A NEW USE FOR THE RÖNTGEN RAYS: CLASSIFYING CHILDREN'S INTELLECTUAL POWER.

In the American schools a new method of determining the child's intellectual development has been introduced. Röntgen-ray photographs are taken of the children's hands, and from the development of the bone the nourishment of the system and [Continued below]



THE BONES OF AN ADULT'S HAND AND THE BONES OF A CHILD'S HAND, COMPARED.

general development of the body is determined. It is thus ascertained whether the child is as old as he appears, and the master knows whether he ought to be placed in an elementary or an advanced class. The determining factor is the development of the wrist-bones.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY P. J. PRESS BUREAU.

Now, separated from the mass of monkeys of the Old World, we find four species which are undoubtedly entitled to rank as the heads of the family. These are the gorilla and chimpanzee of West Africa, the gibbon of East Asia, and the orang of Borneo, and each species in its way presents certain points of near approach to human structure, entitling them to be styled "anthropoid," or "man-like" apes. An old and erroneous idea which was very loudly trumpeted forth after the publication of "The Origin of Species" by opponents of evolution, who in many cases failed entirely to appreciate what evolution really taught, was expressed in the declaration that the gorilla—the specially selected species—was said by Darwin and his followers to be the ancestor of man. No evolutionist ever said anything of the kind. The statement was an absurd travesty of all scientific teaching, and, happily, it has been consigned to the limbo reserved for exploded myths and errors. What evolutionists did say was that if the descent or ascent of man from lower animals was to be accepted as a doctrine, no living ape could ever be regarded as existing in the straight line of affinity. If there was any

question of a near ancestor, that being would be supposed to exist far down at the junction on the stem of the tree whence the human branch sprang to develop on its own line, and whence the ape-branch sprang to evolve in its special way. There is

no connection between the tips of a tree's branches, and so in the genealogical tree of man and apes there is no linkage of the two branches whose tips bear—one, man at his best, and the other the higher apes. A special feature of the four species of man-like apes consists in their teeth—arrangement and numbers, corresponding to these details in man. There is also a near approach seen in the brain of the chimpanzee specially to that of man, but this fact need not surprise us when we realise that all brains, from that of fishes to that of man, are built upon one and the same plan, and that one brain excels another, not by reason of special type, but through the higher development of certain parts or centres. The points of divergence from the human build are, however, many and distinct. In all four apes the arms are larger than the legs, though the difference is not the same in all four species. Then no ape has a human spine. The backbone, truly, is like our own in constitution, but it lacks the curves we see in man: curves which bear a distinct relation to the "erect and godlike attitude" of humanity. Then the skull is a very far-off copy of that of man. We miss the shortening of the jaws and the forward growth of brain which brings man's face and forebrain into the same plane. The gorilla's skull is that of the brute. The great jaws project far beyond the brain-part, and indicate their use as effective weapons of assault. Then we find the shape of the haunch is different from that of man; while, of course, the ape-characteristic of a great toe, which acts as does a thumb on the hand, is represented, and the foot is unadapted, as is that of man, for the maintenance of the erect posture.

Beyond these differences which effectively separate the man-like apes from man himself are many points of likeness, indicating how development on the ape-branch has proceeded on lines that in some degree parallel those which human evolution has made its own. We know of the likeness of the brain of the chimpanzee, gentlest of these apes, to that of man; but when we come to consider man's intellectual development—the result of brain-evolution—raising him from the savage state to that of the civilised responsible unit, we might very well agree with the opinion that man must have a kingdom to himself.

ANDREW WILSON.



TAKING AN X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF A SCHOOL-BOY'S HANDS.



EXAMINING THE BONES OF A SCHOOL-BOY'S HANDS BY X-RAYS.

## IN THE DOMINIONS OF OUR INDIAN VISITOR, THE MAHARAJAH OF NEPAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HERZOG AND HIGGINS.



THE TERRIBLE IMAGE OF THE GOD MAHADEVA IN THE SQUARE OF KATHMANDU, THE NEPALESE CAPITAL.

The figure marked A is an image of Kalabhairava, and shows Mahadeva in his terrible manifestation. This temple and those adjoining are situated close to the Hanumandhoka, the ancestral palace of the King of Nepal, and is in the centre of the town. The god is greatly venerated by the Hindus.



AN IMAGE OF A THUNDERBOLT AT SOYAMBHUNATH.

The photograph shows a portion of the temple of Soyambhunath (generally called Shimbhoonath). The temple is situated to the west of Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. It is approached by long flights of stone steps. It is a Buddhistic shrine of great importance. The figure marked A in the photograph represents a thunderbolt.

## INTERESTS OF THE MOMENT IN CAMERA PICTURES.

*Photo. Topical.*

## THE MILLIONAIRES' THEATRE IN NEW YORK.

The Millionaires' Theatre is to be built in Sixty-Second Street, New York, and will cost £400,000. Mr. Granville Barker and Mr. F. R. Benson have been mentioned as probable managers of the theatre.

*Photo. Halfstones.*

## MCKINLEY'S COTTAGE IN THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

The cottage is in the Irish Village. The stones have been brought from the actual cottage in Ireland where President McKinley's ancestors lived.

*Photo. Topical.*

## THE JOAN OF ARC BANNER IN THE ORLEANS FÊTES.

The Joan of Arc fêtes in Orleans are now entirely in the hands of the Municipality. Last year the Church withdrew from it. The photograph was taken while the procession was crossing the Pont de la Loire.

*Photo. Cribb.*

## THE NEW COMPETITOR FOR THE AMERICA CUP: "SHAMROCK IV."

Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht for the America Cup race has now been rigged and has run her trials on the Solent. She was photographed while she was sailing with a fresh wind abeam.

*Photo. Rol.*

## DEMOLISHING THE OLD HÔTEL COLBERT FOR A STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

The old Hôtel Colbert in Paris has been bought by the Municipality and is being taken down to build a students' hostel. The house was formerly the residence of Louis XIV.'s great Finance Minister, Colbert.

*Photo. Topical.*

## THE JOAN OF ARC PROCESSION IN THE RUE JEANNE D'ARC, ORLEANS.

The annual procession in honour of the Maid of Orleans is formed by the public bodies of the city. Last year's pageant lost a great deal of its picturesqueness owing to the withdrawal of the clergy.

*Photo. Fuchs.*

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN A STAINED-GLASS WINDOW.

This window has been presented by the Kaiser to the Johannis Church in Lüneburg. In the central light there is a figure of the Emperor in the knight's cloak worn by the Emperor Henry II. The actual cloak is still in the Cathedral of Bamberg.

## A FESTIVAL AT THE MECCA OF GOOD GOLFERS:

ST. ANDREWS SCENES AND CHARACTERS.

# MEDAL DAY

SKETCHES

## AT ST. ANDREWS

THE CLUBHOUSE FROM OLD TOM'S SHOT.

SERGEANT MAJOR MCKEE  
FIRING THE GUN  
AFTER THE FIRST  
BALL IS DRIVEN  
FROM THE TEE.

THE CANNON'S OPENING ROAR.

TIME-KEEPER  
GREIG.

BETTER THAN FISHING.

THE HOME HOLE.

THE CADDIE-MASTER ATTENDS  
TO HIS FLOCK.

ROBB, THE CLUB ATTENDANT  
HAS A BUSY DAY.

MAX COWPER  
ST. ANDREWS, NB.

THIS YEAR'S MEDAL DAY, MAY 6: SCENES ON THE LINKS WHERE QUEEN MARY PLAYED.

Medal Day is the opening of the golfing season at St. Andrews. It is opened at nine in the morning by the firing of a cannon, which marks the driving of the first ball. The season lasts until the autumn Medal Day, when the cannon is once more fired to announce the end. The trophies competed for at the spring meeting were the Silver Cross, won by Mr. Pease with a total of seventy-seven; and the Bombay Medal, won by Mr. R. Maxwell with a total of seventy-eight.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT ST. ANDREWS.

# ART · MUSIC · and · the · DRAMA ·

## ART NOTES.

"HOUSE FULL" is a notice that might well have been slung across some pillar at Burlington House any day since the opening, but we must continue our progress through its galleries. Gallery IV., the first of the series of five along the north of the building, contains in a place of honour Mr. Brangwyn's "The Return." It is the sort of picture that should greet you, dimly, from the end of a passage that you never tread, but in the narrow compass of a crowded room it is not easily understood. You receive from it a sort of pomegranate feast of colour, without, however, the refreshing coolness of the fruit. If you find Mr. Brangwyn over-hot, you may dip your eye in the bitter northern seas of Mr. Napier Hemy, hanging, for the sake of the Hanging Committee's beloved contrasts, on either side. It is good to see Mr. Bramley arrived, this year,



MISS GERTRUDE QUINLAN AS FLORA WIGGINS IN "THE COLLEGE WIDOW."

at a definite success in his new manner. The Bramley of "The Hopeless Dawn" we all know, and most of us admire, but Mr. Bramley, evidently, is not convinced that his masterpiece hangs in the Tate Gallery. Each year his style has broadened, not always with success, and each year inroads from abroad have been made upon his Newlyn methods. The large "Helen Graham Chalmers and her Mother" is a beautiful picture, full of the frank, open delight that, before the French Impressionists corrected our manners, we were too fond of calling garish. As for the Newlyn School itself, let this be an opportunity of returning to Gallery II. for the sake of its one great master. Mr. Stanhope Forbes's "A Village Industry" is an extraordinarily successful essay in lamp-light painting; and for the copper, which the village boys are

*Photo. Eekstein.*  
M. MARAK, THE NEW TENOR AT THE OPERA.

beating into shape, it can only be said that it is inimitably imitated.

Galleries V. and VI. are perhaps the least interesting in the Exhibition. In Gallery VI. Sir Hubert von Herkomer's



SIR JOHN HARE IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY: THE GREAT ACTOR AS LORD KILDARE IN "A QUIET RUBBER."  
*From the Painting by Hugh G. Rivière.*

"The Council of the Royal Academy, 1907" covers thirty feet of line-space. Mr. William Strang, in his

"Surprise," seems to have painted rather with the intention of making a mark on the walls of the Academy than with his usual reticence of colour, and the forms of his nymphs seem to conform more to the public standards of elegance than to the painter's accustomed ideals. In Gallery VIII. "Practice for the Ballet in 1830," a picture of many weaknesses and some charm, by Mr. Campbell Taylor, favoured last year by the Chantrey Bequest, hangs near "A Hillside Quarry on the Seine," by Mr. Hughes-Stanton, whose landscape at the New Gallery has this year been chosen to go to Millbank. Mr. Lamorna Birch, Mr. Phillips Fox, and Mr. Christian Symons have all pictures of considerable merit in this same Gallery VIII.

Mr. George Lambert's "A Lady and her Sons" is one of the most interesting portrait groups of the year, but it is for composition rather than character, for its technique rather than its personages, that it is interesting. To Gallery IX., the gallery of small pictures, Mr. Orpen, one of many recruits—or conscripts—from the New English Art Club, Mr. Tuke, Mr. Waterhouse, and Mr. Stott are the principal contributors, while in Gallery X. Mrs. Swynnerton's "Master Charles Fenwick," and in Gallery XI. Lady Butler's "Homeward in the Afterglow: a Cistercian Shepherd in Medieval England," relieve the tedium that invariably creeps over the walls of the two concluding rooms of the Royal Academy.

E. M.



"BUTTERFLIES," A MUSICAL PLAY FOUNDED ON THE "PALACE OF PUCK": MR. LOUIS BRADFIELD AS WIDGERY BLAKE, AND MR. FRED. EDWARDS AS CHRISTOPHER PODMORE.  
*Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.*



IT is strange and a little disconcerting to hear, at a moment when all musical London is flocking to the Opera House, and Covent Garden is strong enough to bid defiance to the dinner-hour and the week-end, that the autumn opera-season is to become a thing of the past. It seems only a little while ago that Mr. Russell and Mr. de Sanna introduced the "San Carlo" company to us, bringing Sammarco and Giachetti and Cleofonte

Campanini to take an honoured place in our regard. To be sure, the public response always had something of a spasmodic quality. Many a good performance was given to a beggarly array of empty benches, but something or somebody helped to restore the balance. One year, Maria Gay arrived to give us the real living Carmen from Triana or Macarena; another season, Tetrazzini came to the aid of a stricken box-office. But

the Covent Garden authorities understand that stars of the first magnitude are not always to be discovered, and the autumn of 1908 will not be made as attractive for those to whom London is a pleasant or unpleasant necessity as its predecessors have been. The fault does not lie with Covent Garden.

Dr. Richter is to be congratulated upon the quality of the Wagner Festival performances; indeed, it may be doubted whether any composer, living or dead, has been as fortunate as Richard Wagner in securing such a complete realisation of his ideals. If Richter had not been able to study and carry out the intentions of the composer, what would have become of the "Ring"? Doubtless some of the other operas would have been given, but they would have been cut and given in fashion intended to keep them in line with the Italian work.



"BUTTERFLIES," A MUSICAL PLAY FOUNDED ON "THE PALACE OF PUCK": MR. FRED. EDWARDS AS CHRISTOPHER PODMORE, MISS ADA REEVE AS RODANTHE.  
*Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.*

**"MRS. DOT": MR. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S THIRD SUCCESSFUL PLAY  
NOW RUNNING IN LONDON.**



1. SCENE FROM ACT III.: LYDIA BILBROOK AS NELLIE SELLINGER AND GRAHAM BROWNE AS GERALD HALSTANE.  
NELLIE: Is your family very long-lived, Gerald?

2. SCENE FROM ACT II.: MARIE TEMPEST AS MRS. DOT, FRED KERR AS JAMES BLENKINSOP, AND LENA HALLIDAY AS ELIZA MAGGREGOR.  
JAMES: And I have routed the serious spinster.

3. SCENE FROM ACT III.: MISS MARIE ILLINGTON AS LADY SELLINGER AND MR. GRAHAM BROWNE AS GERALD HALSTANE.  
LADY SELLINGER: The poor boy is perfectly hysterical.

4. MISS MARIE TEMPEST AND MR. FRED KERR.

5. MISS MARIE TEMPEST AND MR. GRAHAM BROWNE.

6. SCENE FROM ACT I.: MARIE ILLINGTON AS LADY SELLINGER, KENNETH DOUGLAS AS FREDDIE PERKINS, FRED KERR AS JAMES BLENKINSOP, MARIE TEMPEST AS MRS. DOT, GRAHAME BROWNE AS GERALD HALSTANE, HERBERT ROSS AS CHARLES, LYDIA BILBROOK AS NELLIE SELLINGER.

MRS. DOT: Is it true, Gerald?

7. MISS MARIE TEMPEST AS MRS. DOT.

# FOUR BEAUTIFUL PALACES IN THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE GRAPHIC PHOTO. UNION.



# THE CITY OF PALACES IN THE WEST-END: FOUR SPLENDID FRANCO-BRITISH PAVILIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE GRAPHIC PHOTO. UNION.

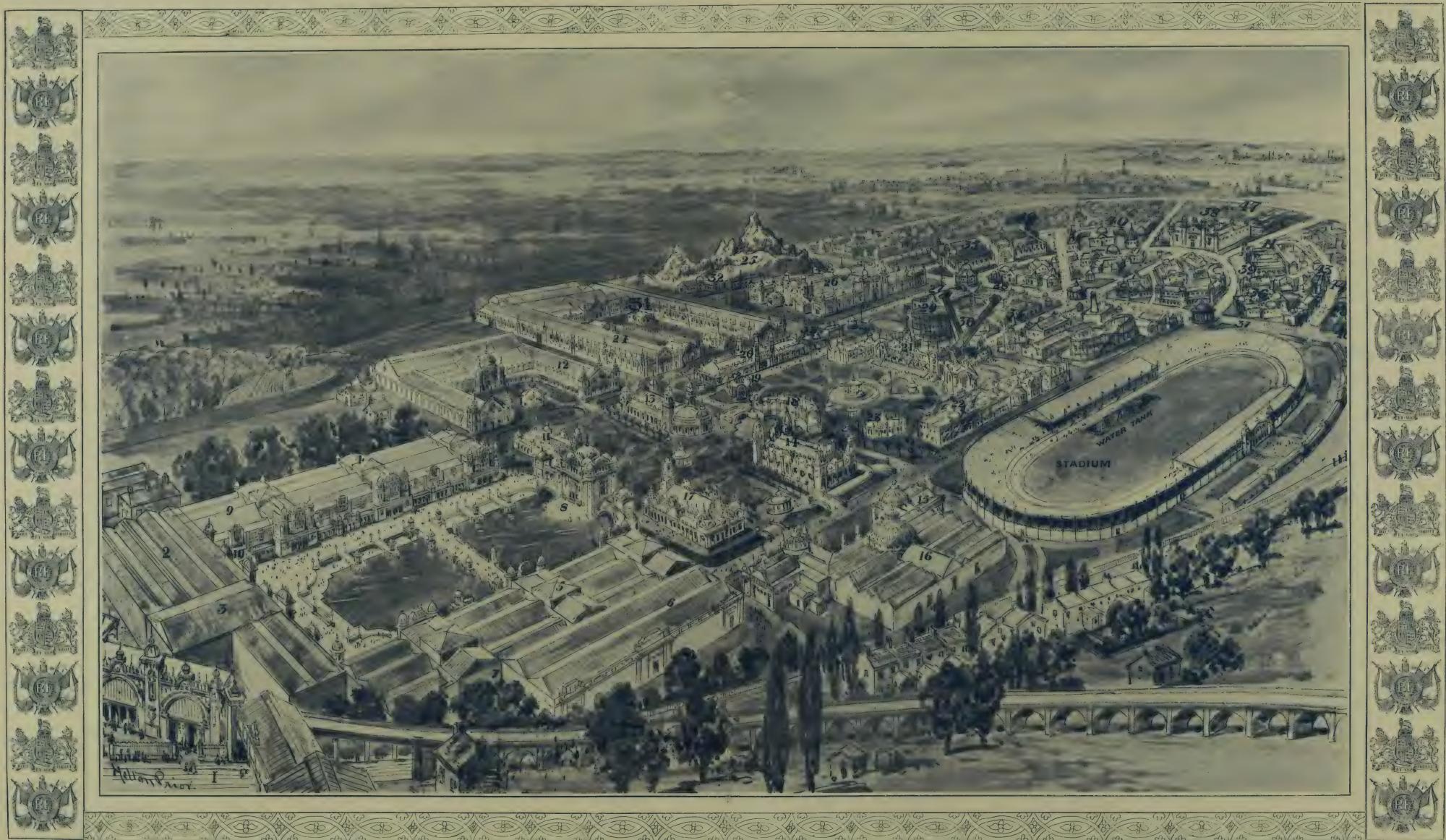


The Palace of Engineering and Machinery is the largest in the Exhibition. It contains an immense collection of stationary and moving machinery, and it is an object-lesson in all that is most modern in engineering.

A special feature has been made of the shipbuilding and shipping sections.

## THE TEMPLE OF THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE": THE WONDERFUL FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION, OPENED ON MAY 14.



1. WOOD LANE ENTRANCE.
2. THE HALL OF SCIENCE.
3. PALACE OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.
4. PALACE OF FRENCH INDUSTRIES.
5. THE PALACE OF BRITISH TEXTILES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.
6. BRITISH EDUCATION BUILDING.
7. BRITISH EDUCATION LECTURE-HALL.
8. CONGRESS HALL.
9. ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING.
10. CUSTOM HOUSE.
11. PALACE OF FRENCH APPLIED ARTS.

12. FRENCH RESTAURANT.
13. PALACE OF BRITISH APPLIED ARTS.
14. PALACE OF WOMEN'S WORK.
15. SPORTS CLUB.
16. FINE ART PALACE.
17. PALACE OF MUSIC.
18. IMPERIAL PAVILION.
19. LOUIS XV. PAVILION.
20. FRANCO-BRITISH PAVILION.
21. GRAND RESTAURANT.
22. GARDEN CLUB.
23. ROYAL PAVILION.
24. CITY OF PARIS PAVILION.
25. CANADIAN SCENIC RAILWAY.
26. CANADA.
27. NEW ZEALAND.
28. BRITISH CROWN COLONY.
29. THE SPIRAL.
30. THE FLIP-FLAP.
31. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY PAVILION.
32. McVITIE AND PRICE'S BISCUIT FACTORY.
33. ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY.
34. OLD LONDON.
35. AUSTRALIA.
36. ALGERIA, TUNIS, AND FRENCH EAST AFRICA.
37. SENEGALESE VILLAGE.
38. INDIA.
39. INDO-CHINA.
40. CEYLON VILLAGE.
41. INDIAN VILLAGE.
42. IRISH VILLAGE.
43. TUNIS.
44. FRENCH COLONIAL PALACE.
45. FRENCH COLONIAL BUILDING.
46. FRENCH WAR PAVILION.
47. EASTERN SPORTS AND TIMES.

The Exhibition ground occupies eight times the space of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It covers an area of about 200 acres, or one half the area of Hyde Park. The Exhibition presents, on a scale never before attempted, the efforts of the two great nations to display their industries and products. The social and recreative side of the Exhibition will be on a scale commensurate with the commercial side.—[DRAWN BY MELTON PRIOR.]

CHARMING WEST - COUNTRY AND NORTH - COUNTRY SCENES IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



THE ROAD ABOVE THE VILLAGE.—STANHOPE A. FORBES, A.R.A.

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HYLTON FERRY.—R. HEDLEY.

ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC PICTURES IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



THE SANDS OF LIFE.—EDGAR BUNDY.

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THE FIRST USE OF THE MOTOR ON THE BATTLEFIELD,  
AND KING MANUEL'S ACCLAMATION.



THE MOTOR-MITRAILLEUSE ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF MENABHA, MOROCCO.



THE MOTOR-MITRAILLEUSE IN A RECONNAISSANCE ON THE PLAIN OF TAMLELT.

During the battle of Menabha, on April 16, the French used a motor-mitrailleuse. It was commanded by Captain Genty de La Touloubre, who used the weapon with deadly effect against the enemy. The battle lasted for one and a half hours and ended in the rout of the Moors.

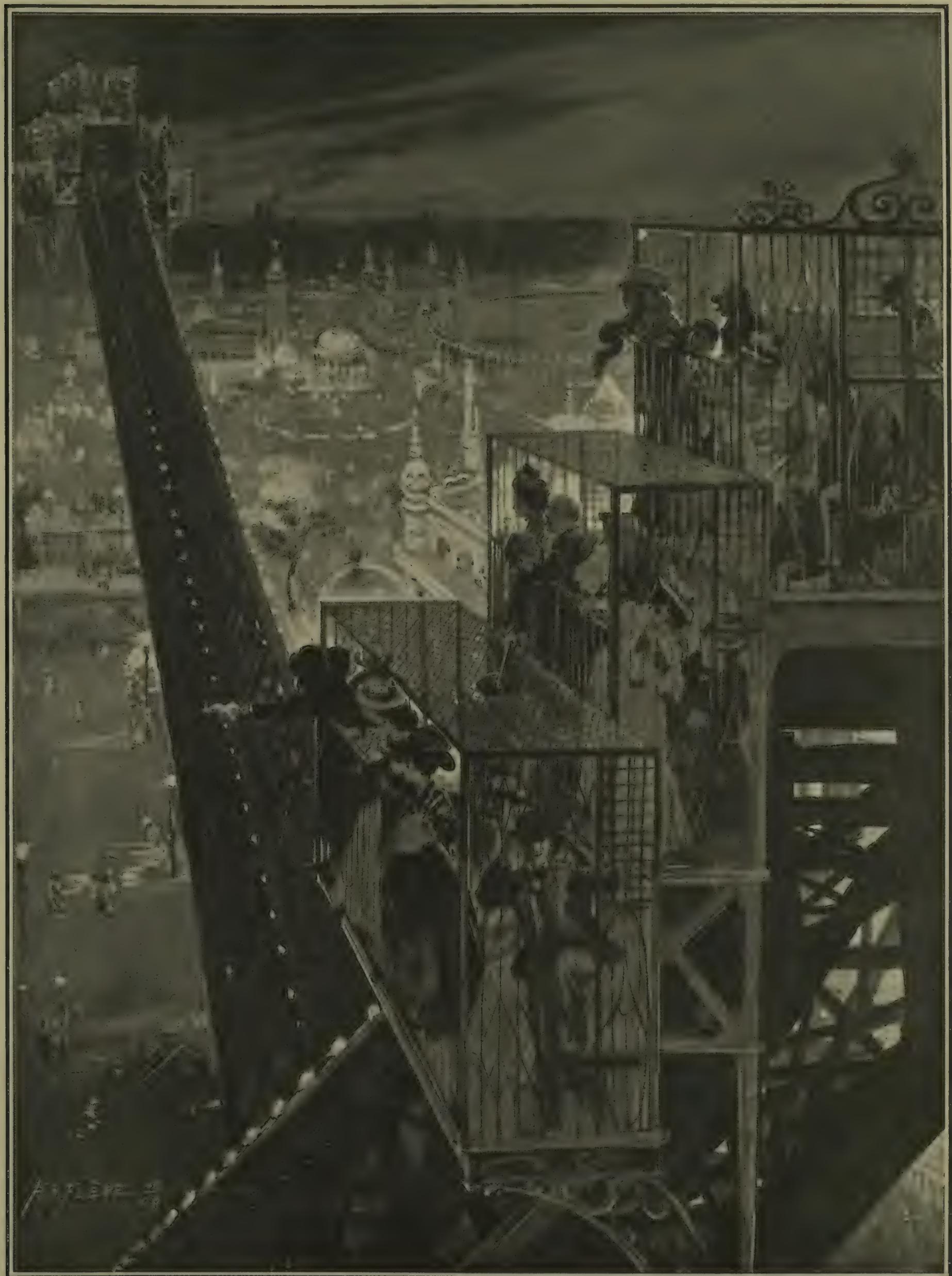


THE ACCLAMATION OF THE YOUNG KING OF PORTUGAL, DOM MANUEL II.

On May 6, King Manuel of Portugal took the oath in Parliament, and afterwards he was proclaimed by the Grand Ensign from the Great Balcony of the Parliament House. The Ensign, waving the Royal Standard, cried: "Reali! Reali! for the Very High, Very Powerful, and Very Faithful King of Portugal, Dom Manuel II!" The crowd before the palace took up the cry with enthusiasm, shouting: "Long live the King!" and the event was announced to the city by a salute of artillery from the forts and the ships.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY BENOLIEL.]

## THE FLIP-FLAP: A SENSATION OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

DRAWN BY H. H. FLÈRE.



ON THE FLIP-FLAP AT NIGHT: THE ARMS APPROACHING EACH OTHER.

The flip-flap is a machine in which two great cantilevers, 150 feet long, rise from a horizontal position and describe a complete semicircle. At the extreme ends of the cantilevers are cars built to hold fifty people each. During the passage of the arms visitors will enjoy a bird's-eye view of the Exhibition. The motive power is electric.

# Literature

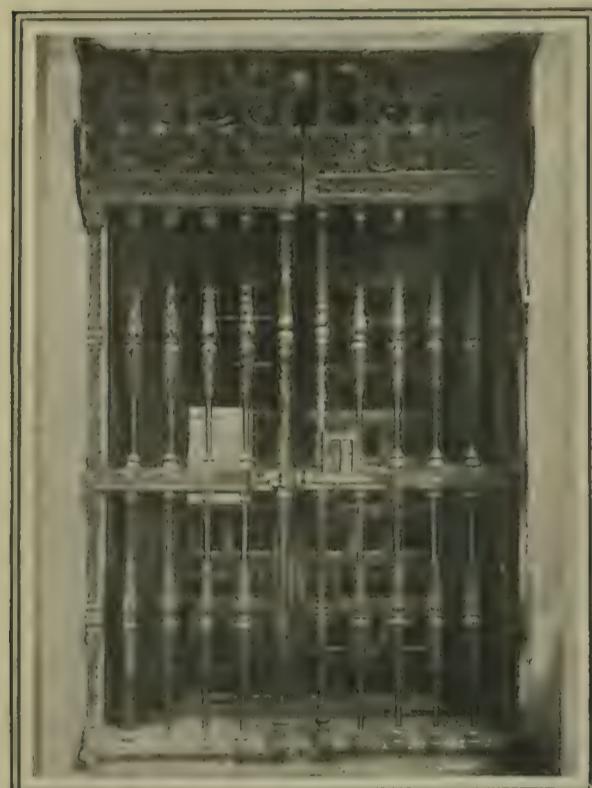


**Sentimental Adventures.** "The Sentimental Adventures of Jimmy Bulstrode" make capital light reading. Things moved easily in Jimmy's world, principally because it was cosmopolitan and wealthy, though not always easily for Jimmy. The kindhearted American bachelor had an incorrigible habit of mixing himself up with other people's affairs. He learnt lessons as he went along—that there are

**The Three Miss Graemes.** Miss Macnaughten came into her own some time ago. She has joined the little group of authors whose names guarantee an assured touch, and who can write of trivial things and their dominion over the greater affairs and keep us between tears and laughter as they go. "The Three Miss Graemes" (Murray) is primarily a pathetic story, but it is also rich in a characteristic humour. The three beautiful Highland girls, whose father's death forced them from their lonely island to the company of that practical vulgarian, Lady Parfield, are ill-suited to her establishment, and vicissitudes crowd upon them in consequence. Have the Highlands a stock of such women? If so, one longs for them to leaven the meaner lump. Unhappily though, by Miss Macnaughten's showing, her would-be fine ladies could entertain angels without being one penny the better for it; and perhaps this is the sad truth about thoroughly worldly people. We have said enough to indicate the standard of the book, which has an atmosphere of its own, and is, throughout, a piece of finely distinctive writing.

**The Human Boy Again.** "The Human Boy Again" (Chapman and Hall) is dedicated by Mr. Eden Phillpotts to Mark Twain, father of

average of three pages of illustration to one of letterpress, and there is no need to complain of this proportion, for Mr. Calvert, though enthusiastic, is a better illustrator than a writer. He has covered a great deal of ground already, and in the volume before us, "Leon, Burgos, and Salamanca" (The Spanish Series. John Lane), he deals with cities that are not lacking in attraction, although they chance to lie outside the track of the tourist. Leon has been the capital of Spain, and



THE DOOR OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, SALAMANCA.  
The library contains many treasures, including the illuminated MS. of the "Fair and Virtuous Women," written by Alvaro de Luna.

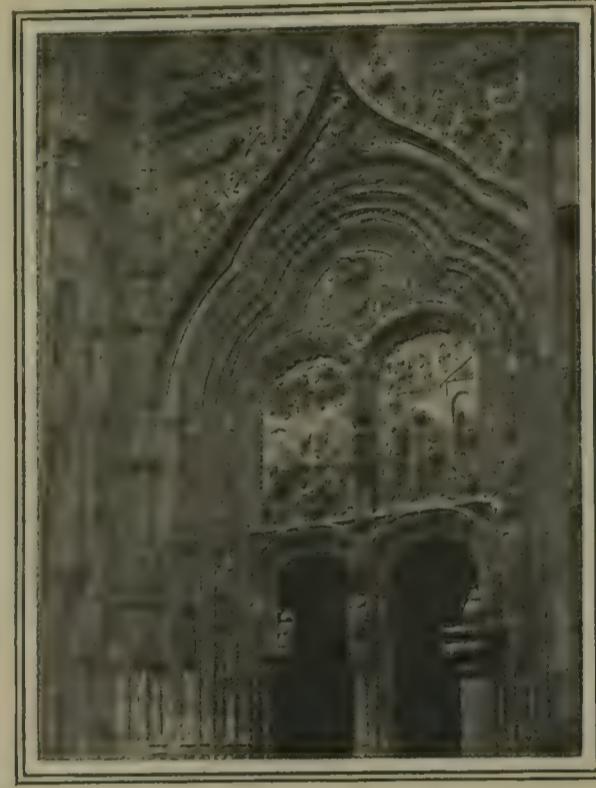
some things one cannot buy; how to make three people happy, and some other people not happy at all; how to conduct himself as an owner of British property. He became entangled in the matrimonial complications of a Duke and his American Duchess, where, by the way, we were sensibly relieved to learn that the Duchess was more at fault than her spouse. Miss Van Vorst is to be thanked for this concession. Jimmy Bulstrode came into his own at last, and married the woman he had loved for years. His adventures are truly sentimental, as the title describes them, but crisp and neatly garnished withal.



RELIQUIES OF THE CID IN SALAMANCA CATHEDRAL.  
With the large wooden Crucifix the troops of the Cid were harangued. The smaller of the two Crucifixes was carried by the Cid beneath his armour.

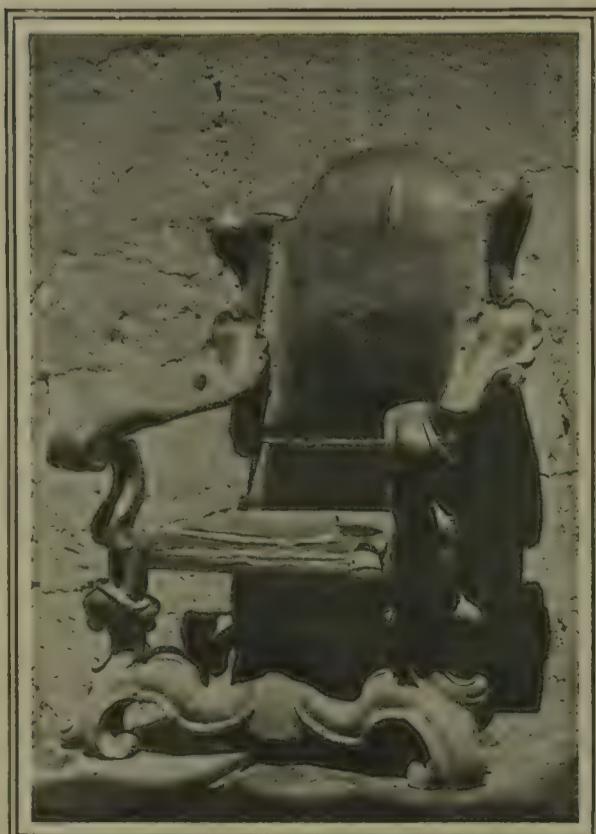
Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. His own boys will bear comparison even with these immortals. They are just as irresistibly human. Take Blount, who describes himself as "well-known at Dunstan's for having had diphtheria and two doctors in my first term and recovering. Mather's father . . . traded with various foreign places especially celebrated for dried fruits; and in this manner much grand tuck, very seldom seen in a general way, came to Bunny Mathers as a matter of course. . . . This provender he gave to his friends, and those he wanted to be his friends; but their friendship, as Mathers rather bitterly pointed out to me, sank to nothing between the times of the hampers. Whereas I made Mathers a real chum, and once, when owing to some fearful crisis in the sugared-violet trade with France, his father forgot for six weeks to send Mathers any hamper at all, I remained unchanged." Fathers and other relatives in quest of knowledge combined with much entertainment, please note this delightful book.

**Glories of Old Spain.** Mr. Albert F. Calvert is indefatigable in his endeavour to waken the travelling Briton to a sense of the beauty of Spain. His method, like Mr. Sam Weller's knowledge of London, is extensive and peculiar. There seems to be an



THE GATE OF THE NATIVITY, SALAMANCA CATHEDRAL.  
Immediately above the doorway are two very fine reliefs of the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi. The Cathedral dates from 1512.

boasts buildings nearly a thousand years old; to-day it is tumbling to pieces slowly and gracefully. Burgos, more modern, is hardly less picturesque. Salamanca has all its history of learning behind it. Through these cities, white, crumbling, dark in the shade and impossible in the sun, slumbering in blind and rather decrepit old age, but beautiful with the beauty that has never quite left any part of Spain, Mr. Calvert and his photographers have wandered intelligently, and their labours have gone to the making of a handy and pleasant record that does not make any great claim to relationship with art or literature.



THE ARM-CHAIR OF FR. ANTONIO DE SOTOMAYOR,  
SALAMANCA.



STATUE OF OUR LADY OF THE VEGA,  
SALAMANCA.

THE KAISER'S RESTORATION OF A TWELFTH-CENTURY STRONGHOLD:  
THE HOHKÖNIGSBURG, INAUGURATED ON MAY 13.



1. THE HOHKÖNIGSBURG AS IT APPEARED BEFORE ITS RESTORATION.  
2. THE HOHKÖNIGSBURG RESTORED TO ITS ANCIENT SPLENDOUR.

The Hohkönigsburg, which we described in detail some time ago, was inaugurated by the Kaiser on May 13. It is the largest and finest castle in Alsace, and it has been restored exactly as it was in the twelfth century. In 1889 the town of Schlettstadt presented the castle to the German Emperor, and his Majesty at once set to the work of restoration. In 1147 Hohkönigsburg belonged to the Hohenstaufen family, and from their hands it passed into those of the Dukes of Lorraine.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAK.]

# THE EVOLUTION OF A LEVIATHAN: HOW THE STEAM-SHIP DEVELOPED.—NO. VII.

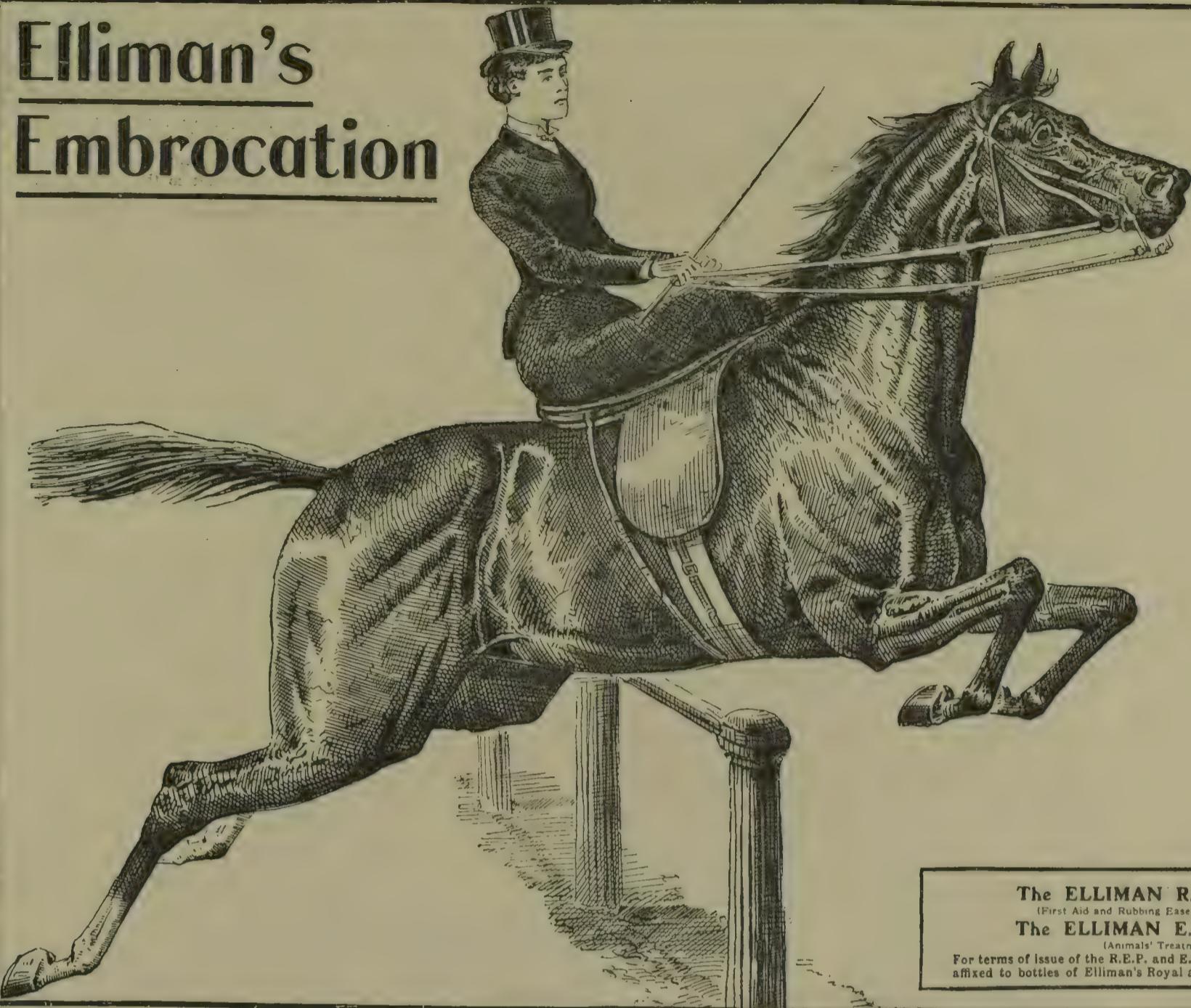
DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND PLANS.



ROBERT FULTON'S STEAM - VESSEL: TRIED ON THE HUDSON, 1807.

Robert Fulton, the American engineer, made his first experiment in steam-navigation on the Seine in 1803 with a small vessel which sank immediately. In 1806 he made another attempt at New York, and perfected his model. In the following year he launched a new vessel, and on August 11 made a successful voyage up the Hudson to Albany. The distance—150 miles—was accomplished in thirty-two hours.

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## LADIES' PAGE.

I DO not remember any season in which so complete a change appeared in the fashion of dress as has happened this year. The proof of this statement "leaps to the eye" at any crowded event, such as the Royal Academy Private View. Half the women are garbed in the styles of yesterday, and the rest are quite up-to-date, and they might almost be living in different periods. The new fashions are distinctively marked by the high waists, the very clinging, trailing skirts, the long shoulders, and the hips abolished as completely as possible, the whole combining into a silhouette strangely and abruptly different from that to which the eye is accustomed. As usual, our new fashions, our *so* new ideas, are merely those of last summer in Paris, and they are therefore not quite novel to those of us who are familiar with French society. But in that case the novelty subsists in seeing the English figures in the French garb. To me it does not seem a generally favourable style to our national characteristics of shape and movement, though it is exceedingly graceful and most picturesque for the comparatively few who possess the necessary slim shape and sinuous motions. For such very favourable results there must be no hips, and but little development of the chest; a tall, thin figure, with a very long neck, in short, is the ideal to which Fashion's very new whims demand our conformity—and is that, I ask, the normal Englishwoman's natural outline? No; our type *par excellence* is that which is suited by the trim-fitting tailor-made costume—that is to say, by a style that gives full value to our well-defined hips and strong development and free walk. However, if we wish to look smart and up-to-date, the "slommicky" style, with a severely suppressed hip-line and a sloping shoulder, must be ours this season, in smart afternoon dress at least.

Petticoats have, in obedience to this new silhouette's requirements, entirely vanished from the land. Their place is taken—since there must be something over which to lift the tail of the frock occasionally—by "pantaloons." These are dual garments, which at the top are built of silk stockinette, so that they may fit quite closely, and from the knee downward they are trimmed with a frothing of very soft and yielding flounces of lace or Liberty silk or unstiffened muslin. The waists of the skirts are usually taken high up above the hips in some way; there may be a corselet effect; or the Princess cut, continued up to a guimpe; or there may be the loose-falling Empire style from below the bust; or the fullness of the skirt hangs in graceful folds from a belt set right up against the shoulder-blades behind, but sloping down much lower in front. The new thin materials making the "washing dress" of tradition, but not of practice, are very often constructed all in one, like a child's frock, with a little full corsage attached to a skirt by an intermediate waistbelt, set rather high, the belt in question being frequently of Irish crochet or of broderie



AN ARTISTIC GOWN.

Graceful dress of blue Ninon, the waist cut with a corselet, into which the material is pleated; bands of embroidery in colours trim it, and the chemisette is of pleated lace.

Anglaise. A square, bib-like effect overhanging the belt is also popular; and braces carried from its top, or else fichu-like folds, pass low over the shoulders to ensure the long-shouldered effect now demanded. The high skirt in every case is cut to dissimulate the hips as much as may be; and the newest corset is only about a finger-length deep above the waist, but tightly pulled in for twelve or even more inches below that position.

I fear it all sounds rather silly, but what is this I read in the interesting account in the *Cornhill* of Mr. Gladstone's conversation during his visit to Oxford in 1890? Referring to the young men's fashions of his day, sixty years before, the veteran said that in his time they were very particular about their costume. "I remember contemporaries," he said, "who, when they were not hunting, made a point of promenading the High in the most careful attire; some of them kept a supply of breeches which they only wore for that purpose, and in which they never sat down lest any creases should appear!" He added that in an assembly of undergraduates of his time "there would have been dozens of men present who, with their elaborate waistcoats and their fashionable suits, could not have been dressed for thirty pounds." Yet they were the men who were going in due course to construct by their lives the great Victorian Era, and neither in brains nor in character may we judge people by the vagaries of the fashions that they follow. Indeed, both individuals and periods of history noted for the poppery of the attire have frequently been noted also for greatness of mind in every sense. For instance, the young Julius Cæsar was notorious for his dress and gaiety of manners; and what men ever were greater than the be-ruffed and slashed and tagged Elizabethans, or knew better how to die than the long-curled and lace-decked Cavaliers? So please, kind Sirs (for men always read the ladies' pages), do not consider us silly because our fashions show vagaries—it is not a just conclusion.

Dressing for dinner is one of the civilised habits that are apt to be readily dropped. In the river cottage, even in the suburban modest house, a change for the evening attire is often regarded as needless trouble. The *Lancet* assures us that this is a mistake. The change into a well-brushed fresh suit and the concomitant toilet produce a refreshing effect in themselves, and thus "the changing of the clothes may even favourably affect nutrition." Even the clerk and the working-man—and, of course, their wives also—will find, says this authority, that, besides being "cleanly, dignified, and becoming," it is well to change out of the working day's attire for the evening's rest in order to obtain thereby "a gentle stimulus to the wearied system, by which a brighter view of things is engendered." Of course, this is a "counsel of perfection in the ranks of society in which the wife is the domestic servant and children's nurse, because her work is never done. But where it is possible to change into a more dainty garb we see that it is both hygienic and a proper attention to one's companions to do so.

FILOMENA.

## VINOLIA

## Good Advice.

A soft, clear, porous skin is necessary to your comeliness and health. Take care of it. Let your diet be simple, take outdoor exercise, use good soap—

VINOLIA.

## VINOLIA SOAP

is all that is necessary for a healthy and dainty toilet. This pure soap lathers delightfully. It may not give you what Nature has wholly withheld, but it will make the most of what she has bestowed.

Premier, 4d.

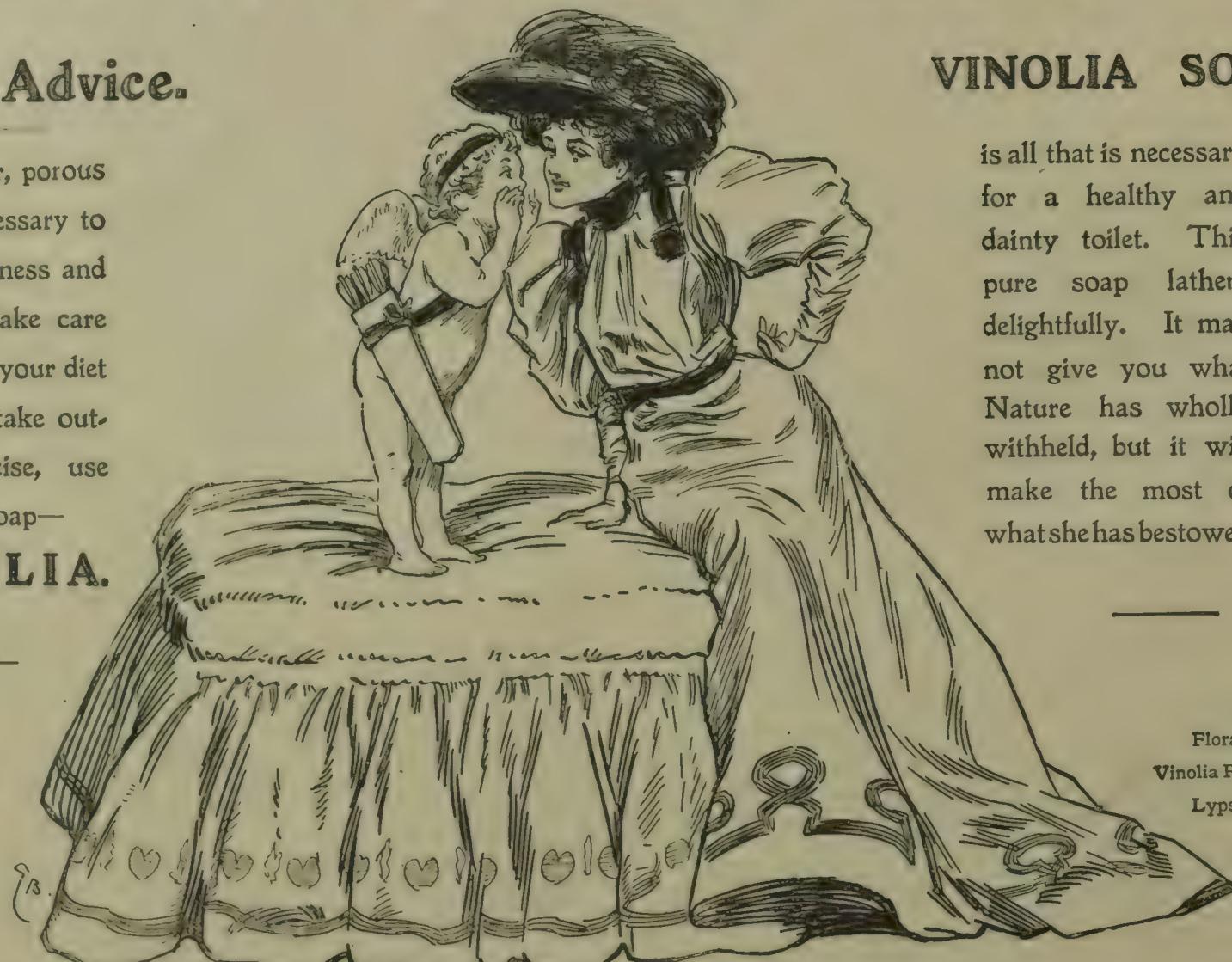
Toilet (Otto), 10d.

Vestal, 2/6.

Floral, 6d.

Vinolia Powder, 1/-.

Lypsyl, 6d.



# The First Wealth is Health.

**'GIVE ME HEALTH AND A DAY. . . HE ONLY IS WEALTHY WHO OWNS THE DAY.'**

—Emerson.

'Happy the Man and Happy He alone, He who can call the Day His own.'—Dryden.

## The Simple Life, 'Tis Luxury that Kills.

'To lead a Simple Life is to fulfil the Highest Human Destiny.'—Wagner.

'Sow an Act and you reap a Habit, sow a Habit and you reap a Character, sow a Character and you reap a Destiny.'

'A Man's wealth consists not so much in the multitude of his Possessions as in the fewness of his Wants.'

Diogenes, the famous Cynic Philosopher (412-323 B.C.), is stated to have taken up his abode in a cask, where he was visited by Alexander the Great, and when the only favour he had to beg of the Prince was THAT HE WOULD NOT STAND BETWEEN HIM AND THE SUN, Alexander is said to have exclaimed, 'If I were not Alexander I would be Diogenes.'

Amid the confused restlessness of modern life, our wearied minds dream of simplicity. . . . All this brushwood, under pretext of sheltering us and our happiness, has ended by shutting out our Sun. When shall we have the courage to meet the delusive temptations of our complex and unprofitable life with the Sage's challenge, 'OUT OF MY LIGHT'?—Wagner.

'Divine Philosophy! by whose pure light We first distinguish, then pursue the right.'

Juvenal.



DIOGENES BEFORE ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

'As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the springs that feed it, the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved.'—Sir W. Temple.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology:

'Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of the excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various *tissues* of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a single *tissue* of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should.'

**'INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL.'**—Goethe.

The human body has unfortunately a power of auto-intoxication, i.e., of poisoning itself unless certain deleterious products are quickly removed from the alimentary system. There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality, than

# ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

Where Enos 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a Serious Illness. Its effect upon any disordered, Sleepless, or feverish Condition is simply Marvellous. It is, in fact, Nature's Own Remedy, and an Unsurpassed One.

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## A Sublime Destiny.

'Teach Self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.'—Sir Walter Scott.

'To be a Philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts, but so to love Wisdom as to live according to its dictates a life of Simplicity, Magnanimity, and Trust, and thus combine the hardiness of the Savage with the intellectualness of the cultured man.'

—Thoreau.

'Man's rich with little were his judgment true,  
Nature is frugal and Her wants are few.'

## MORAL.

'Poverty sits by the Cradle of all our Great Men, and rocks them up to Manhood.'

## THE GREAT COMMONER.

IT is strange indeed that no satisfactory biography of William Pitt the elder has been produced in England. He was a dashing Parliamentary free-lance, a defender of popular liberties, and, in addition, perhaps the most able and successful Minister who ever served the Crown. Though his speeches are in great measure lost, contemporary testimony shows that as a political orator he stood above all his rivals. And he is the one English statesman of the first rank who succeeded in training a son to fill with success his own place. The British Empire of to-day owes more to him than to any other home politician: he inspired and directed the men who made our position in India secure, and won for us the Dominion of Canada. Here, one would have supposed, were materials to tempt any biographer, yet there is no good Life of Chatham. Two essays by Macaulay, called forth by a forgotten book, have hitherto given the English reader the best idea of the career of the Great Commoner. It has been left to a German historian, Dr. Albert von Ruville, to step into the breach, and it is satisfactory that his book has been promptly—and excellently—translated by Mr. H. J. Chaytor, and introduced to English readers by Professor Hugh Egerton under the title of "William Pitt, Earl of Chatham" (Heinemann. Three volumes, 30s. net). Dr. von Ruville speaks with some scorn of the average English political biography—a string of extracts from letters and speeches, connected by more or less uncritical comment. In this department of letters we do little books better than big ones, and, so far as the minor monograph goes, Chatham has not been altogether neglected. But the volume in the "Twelve English Statesmen" series in which Mr. Frederic Harrison airs his views on twentieth-century Imperialism under cover of writing the life of the elder Pitt, is certainly the worst of that series, and possibly the worst book ever written on a great statesman by an accomplished man of letters. Dr. von Ruville wisely ignores it.

A German book on Chatham is, for more than one reason, likely to be more interesting and well-informed than one on any other English politician. British foreign policy in the middle of the eighteenth century was largely concentrated round the interests of the Electorate of Hanover. Pitt, indeed, as a young man, was fiercely opposed to our German entanglements, but he was in minor office during part of the war of the

Austrian Succession, and when he attained to supreme power he became the fervent ally of Frederick of Prussia. He did not care much for German affairs on their own merits, but he saw that France was deter-

as the French army was to Hanover. Without real inconsistency, therefore, he sought and found in Prussia an ally which taxed the resources of France to the utmost, and made it possible for our forces in India and America to win decisive triumphs. Neither Clive nor Wolfe would have had his chance had Frederick the Great never fought the French at home. But Pitt's signal merit was that he understood and cared for colonial affairs as no politician of his century—and few of the succeeding century—ever dreamed of caring. He tried too much to direct from Whitehall the details of military operations thousands of miles away; on the other hand, he chose good officers and backed them up thoroughly. At a period when the Duke of Newcastle was amused for a whole day by the discovery that Cape Breton was really an island, Pitt made himself familiar not only with the elementary geographical facts of our American colonies, but with the sentiments and prejudices of the colonists.

The key to many puzzling things in his career was his persistent ill-health. While nominally Prime Minister, he once refused for months to look at any official papers, and all the time his colleague Townshend was putting into force an American policy which Chatham detested! It is clear that his life-long enemy, the gout, had towards the end impaired his mental powers. But gout will not account for everything; and Dr. von Ruville, when Chatham acted oddly while in good health, generally succeeds in finding an obscure and discreditable motive. Thus we are asked to believe that Pitt kept quiet when his voice was sorely needed lest by public speech he might offend an old gentleman (personally unknown to him at the time) who afterwards left him a big legacy! Again, we are told that Pitt saw that it would pay him to oppose public corruption: honesty, for once in a way, was the best policy. So the man who kept his hands clean in a corrupt age becomes a calculating opportunist! Dr. von Ruville, for all his knowledge, does not know his man. Nor does he quite understand English party ethics, such as they are; and because Pitt, to achieve his wider work, had to attend closely to the political chessboard at home, his biographer is too much inclined to think that the conquest of Canada and the allotment of office to a supporter were, in his mind, matters of fairly equal moment. Yet the book shows an amazingly close knowledge of the period, and in international affairs its author is absolutely judicial.



Photo, Topical.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE uninitiated are altogether too prone to suppose that the sole intention of the Automobile Association, and the only duties of that body's excellently disciplined scouts, is to discover and warn motorists of the existence of police-traps. At least, that is the vulgar idea. But the case as put by the executive of the Automobile Association is altogether different. So soon as it is evident from the installation of a police-trap that the authorities consider any particular section of the King's highway to be unsuitable for motor speed exceeding the legal limit, the Association scouts are posted to convey this opinion as early as possible to any and every motorist happening to come that way. Surely a most desirable and laudable object, for it cannot be within the desire of the police that people should break the law just in order to provide them with cases, or to swell the volume of the local funds.

But apart from assisting the police in this way, the scouts of the A.A. perform other and extremely valuable assistance to automobilists on the road. They are always ready and willing to perform first aid in connection with any breakdown, and by reason of their local knowledge are at times able to render very welcome help.

There are no motor-vehicles imported into this country that have so rapidly won their way into public favour as the Metallurgique cars. For quietude, flexibility, softness, and sweetness of running they are remarkable, and so impress any experienced motor-car taster who takes a trial run. These cars, which are sold in this country by Warwick Wright, Limited, of 110, High Street, Marylebone, exhibit several interesting and distinguishing features of design. In the first place, the engines are *desaxeé*—that is, are set slightly out of vertical centre with the crank-shaft, in order to reduce the angularity of the thrust of the connecting-rod on the down-power stroke. Then the carburettor is provided with a particularly sensitive additional air-valve, the head of the stem working in a glycerine dash-pot to prevent hunting; the steering-pivots are set at outwardly inclined angles actually to pivot the steering-points on the wheels; an extremely simple but particularly sweet and elastic internally expanding band-clutch is used. At the rear of the propeller-shaft is found a well-designed spring-drive, which is largely responsible for the silky running of these cars.

Notwithstanding the rapid advance of magneto-ignition, the cars fitted with the high-tension accumulator-fed system are so numerous yet that the question of accumulator-charging is always interesting. When the car-owner is near a source of electric supply, the matter is, of course, simple enough; but car-owners living at a distance from any source of electrical power are clearly at a disadvantage. Such unfortunates should carefully consider the installation of a battery of Boron cells, by which and a little common-sense manipulation they can recharge their accumulators quite simply and satisfactorily. A Turbinamo, usable when a water-pressure of 45 lb. is obtainable at the cellar-tap, is now frequently advocated. The Boron cells are, however, in successful use by many automobilists.



Photo. Topical.

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None too soon, it has been suggested that, in lieu of attiring drivers in parti-coloured garments until they resemble Punchinello at a Neapolitan fête, racing-cars at Brooklands shall be painted in distinctive colours, which shall always thereafter appertain to that particular make of car. Of course, this has always been done in the case of Napier cars. Since the day of the Irish Gordon-Bennett race, when green was adopted as the British colour in compliment to Ireland, green has remained the distinctive colour of Napier cars.



Photo. Topical.

THE LADY TAXI-CAB DRIVER IN PARIS: MME. DECOURCELLES AT THE WHEEL.  
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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S CONVERSATION: "GETTING MARRIED." AT THE HAYMARKET.

SO far as official explanations go, there can be no misunderstanding the character of Mr. Bernard Shaw's latest stage work. He no longer uses the term "play"; he even abandons any such euphemism as "discussion," and frankly calls this product of his brain a "conversation." A conversation it is, which, though in mercy to playgoers divided into three sections, is really one long talk without a break, lasting close on three hours. Of action, situations, plot, it has not a semblance. There is a kiss snatched at one moment, and at another an engaged young couple, who have refused to fulfil their contract on the wedding-day, walk as newly made man and wife. For the rest, we are treated to an exposition of ideas and a synthesis of opinions on that eternally interesting subject, "Getting Married." Those who know their Shaw and his way of tempering his high thinking with wit and humour will make no protest because they are denied by him all that they have been taught to regard as the essentials of drama. It is merely beating the air to complain that Mr. Shaw does not give us a play, or fulfil this or that condition. He defies rules, and so long as he can keep an audience deep in thought, and yet amused, his defiance is justified. We have a bishop outraging by his unorthodox

views of matrimony a conventionalist who is an English general; we have an elderly husband assuring his neighbours that an old man who marries a young wife deserves all he gets and denouncing as a scoundrel, and then shaking hands with the lover because he throws off the wife he has compromised; we have an alderman greengrocer telling us that young people should be coupled before they know anything of life, as thinking is the death of matrimony; we have a lady mayoress describing in a vision of second sight the future of men's and women's relations; and, lastly, we have the typical Shaw spectacle of a philanderer making hot love to a woman, and all the while uttering insulting blasphemies against her sex. Mr. Ainley as the bishop, Mr. Lorraine as the libertine, Mr. Farren junior as the

old husband of the young wife, Miss Marie Löhr as this flighty coquette, Miss Beryl Faber as the spinster, Mr. Hearn as the English priest, Mr. Fulton as the sentimental general, Mr. Holman Clark as the alderman, and Miss Fanny Brough, most droll as the lady mayoress kissed perforce, all do wonders with their parts.

## "BUTTERFLIES," AT THE APOLLO.

From the first Mr. W. J. Locke's pleasant fantasy, "The Palace of Puck," called for musical treatment. Its *joie de vivre*, its extravagances of sentiment, its pretty fable, which shows the hard, ugly creed of commercialism swamped in an atmosphere of Bohemian

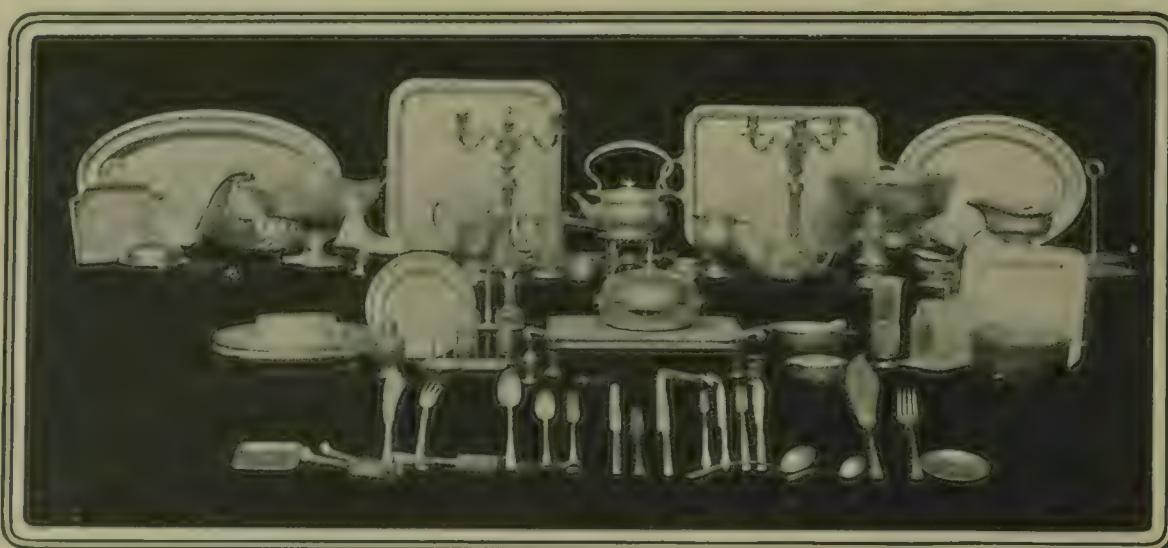
and some equally startling dances—the piece shou  
rival in success any current musical comedy.

## MR. PINERO'S NEW PLAY: "THE THUNDERBOLT"

## AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

Apart from the amazing cleverness of its stagecraft the strength of Mr. Pinero's new comedy, "The Thunderbolt," lies in its being what it claims to be—a study of provincial people and provincial manners. One may wish that the playwright had infused more the milk of human kindness into his satire; but there is no doubt about the keenness of his observation or the substantial accuracy of his portrait in the case of the family for which he solicits attention. These provincials of his, with their pet ambitions, their narrow outlook, their talk about local affairs, their grasping selfishness, their indifference to that is beautiful and elegant, have, alas! only to surely their counterparts in our cities; and Mr. Pinero's colouring, if a little, is extravagantly over-strong. The author takes the members of his "provincial family" to a disadvantage. He shows them assembled after the death of a wealthy brother and discussing excitedly his intestacy and the consequent prospect of a division among them of the property. Outside their circle, by virtue of more refined tastes and a slenderer purse, stand one of the brothers and his wife. He is a musician who has lost caste and local chance by marrying a grocer's daughter, and she has been consistently snubbed and

s slighted by her husband's snobbish relatives. Melodrama as is the basis of the play, the act in which Thaddeus makes his confession is a masterpiece in the art of ingenious use of detail and in cumulative drama and, in general, the skill with which Mr. Pinero makes mere family squabble into a play of compelling interest and individualises every character concerned, must compel admiration. The hysterical acting of Mr. Alexander in Thaddeus's confession scene, and Miss Mabel Hadeney's display of emotion as the wife who succumbs to temptation, are the outstanding features of the interpretation; but good performances come from Mr. Lou Calvert and Mr. Norman Forbes as two of the brothers and, in the young girl's rôle, from Miss Stella Campbell who seems to inherit her mother's talents.



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The design is of Louis XVI. period, adapted to the practical needs of a hotel, and in addition to the spoons and forks, entrée dishes, etc., generally used, there are a number of pieces of unique character, such as "Pêche Melba" dishes, iced-fruit dishes, and Cantaloupe melon bowls, included in the most complete service of plate in use in the world. The makers are Messrs. Elkington and Company, Limited.

gaiety and freedom—placed, of course, in France—needed the accompaniments of melody and dance, and crowds of lovely dresses and faces. These, in its new shape of a musical extravaganza, Mr. Locke's conceit obtains, and thanks to the bizarre charm of Miss Ada Reeve, who now plays the part of the witch Rhodanthe and has several piquant little songs to sing; and the vivacity of Mr. Louis Bradfield as the Puckish host; and the vocalisation of Mr. Hayden Coffin, who is at his most mannered and therefore is most popular as Max Riadore; and the drollery of Mr. Lauri de Frece in the character of the chauffeur, written up for the occasion; and the music, very bright and tuneful, of Mr. J. A. Robertson; and some startling dresses in the "butterflies' ball" scene,

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